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The People's Press.

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JOB PRINTING

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After.

After the shower, the tranquil sun;
After the snow, the emerald leaves;
Silver stars, when the day is done;
After the harvest, golden sheaves.

After the clouds, the violet sky;
After the storm, the lull of waves;
Quiet woods, when the winds go by;
After the battle, peaceful graves.

After the knell, the wedding bells;
After the bud, the radiant rose;
Joyful greetings from sad farewells;
After our weeping, sweet repose.

After the burden, the blissful meed;
After the flight, the downy nest;
After the furrow, the waking seed;
After the shadowy river, rest.

—*George Cooper.*

ROCK CREEK CHURCH.

"It is the last girl I shall send to Europe," said Mr. Brancepeth.

"Very likely," returned his wife, "as it is the only girl you have."

"She has become thoroughly denationalized," continued the father. "She thinks American soil only fit to make mud on overshoes and American men nothing but clod-hoppers. Her head is full of foreign notions, and she'll marry nothing but a title. She'll have none of my money to carry to a title, let me tell her," said Mr. Brancepeth, putting salt in his coffee. "Where she came by such folly I don't know. There has never been anything like it on my side of the house. Your head, to be sure, was a little turned when you first came to Washington, and went to an executive dinner—"

"Mr. Brancepeth!"

"Well, I must find fault with somebody. To have your only daughter come home a changeling, and not be able to upbraid your wife about it, would be hard. This is the most shocking coffee!"

"Salt doesn't improve coffee."

"Give me a fresh cup. What did you send Thomas out of the room for?"

"Because I had something to say."

"Not fit for his ears. They are long enough."

"You don't feel so very badly, if you can be making jests."

"Sorry jesting," said Mr. Brancepeth. "And when Jessie was such a fresh, sweet, innocent beauty."

"She is a fresh, sweet, innocent beauty now," said her indignant mother. "And she will come out all right, if you only give her time. To go to Europe, and spend a year in a foreign minister's family, as she has done, receiving the attention belonging to such a position, and known to be an heiress—"

"Known to be an heiress. By heavens! who knows her to be an heiress? I don't. If she carries sail this way, I won't leave her a penny."

"It's no use to talk so, father. Everybody knows you are a rich man, and she's your only child. And there's no danger of any one marrying her for money merely, when there's everything to love in her."

"What do these foreigners hanging round her care for love? They think of nothing but money, and let her break her heart afterward, for all they will do to hinder. It makes my blood boil to look at them—musicale here, and cotillon there, and morning calls, and stroils, and sending the coach back empty to walk home from church. Now, Louisa, I tell you plainly she must stop all this, or I'll take the whole kit away from town, and move out on the Colorado ranch, and stay there, and you may tell her so."

"Tell her yourself, father."

"I can't—you know I can't."

"As for your Colorado ranch, there are as many foreigners in Colorado as there are in Washington. And now do be sensible, and listen to reason a moment. You know Jessie will marry somebody—"

"I know Jessie will marry somebody?" roared her father. "How do I know it? I don't know it. No other man shall ever lord it over my child the way—the way—"

"The way you have lorded it over me."

Then Mr. Brancepeth laughed. "Well, I have abused you sometimes, Louisa," he said.

"Oh, don't flatter yourself," replied his wife; "I have been a match for you. And so will Jessie be for as good a man, if you don't marry her to a foreigner by forbidding it."

"Do you mean to say, Louisa—"

"Yes, I mean to say. And now if you will listen to reason, as I spoke of your doing—"

Mr. Brancepeth threw himself back in his chair with an air of desperation. "How can I help listening," said he, "if you will talk? Although as for the reason—"

"And I will talk. Do you remember young Paul Despard, who came here for you to get his appointment in the treasury?"

"Of course. Why shouldn't I? People don't forget their friends' children in a day. And I should never have been senator of the United States if Paul Despard's father had not stood my friend. Besides, hasn't he been here repeatedly?"

"Well, then, you remember that when he had been here six months, and seen what life in office was, and what it led to—"

"Rusts a man's soul out!"

"—He went through the law school, threw up his office without any ado, and went West to practise law?"

"Well, well, I don't know that I've the time or interest to follow that young man's career along this morning. What of it?"

"This of it. He came back a month or two since to try a case before the supreme court, and is likely to be here for some time still, I suppose."

"And you want to ask him here to stay? That is all right. Insist upon it. But to return to Jessie."

"Dear! dear! dear! was there ever anything so stupid as a man? Now, as I was going to say, Paul Despard is a rising man; he has become a leading lawyer, the soul of honor, noble, generous, tender and true. I've seen a good deal of him—"

"So I should judge," said her husband, dryly. "Oh, go on! Heap it up, and don't mind me. A senator of the United States, with three committees and sub-committees waiting, has nothing else to do than to hear his wife paint the excellencies of the first young man—"

"My dear, are you losing your mind?" said Mrs. Brancepeth, with dignity. "If you have no respect for yourself, have some for my gray hairs." And she arranged the pretty silver love-locks on her white forehead, that made such a contrast with the infantile rose of her complexion and the dewy brightness of her eyes that people looked twice to see if they were mistaken in supposing her either an elderly lady or a young girl. Her husband gazed at her much as he did twenty-five years ago.

"To resume," said he. "This perfect young man—"

"Is here. And is as much in love with Jessie—"

"In love with Jessie!" cried Mr. Brancepeth, starting to his feet. "Paul Despard in love with Jessie! The impudent—"

"That's right, dear. That's exactly what I want you to do. Keep that up, and don't falter, if you love her yourself. Don't you pretend to consider for one moment that he is honest, virtuous, well-born, the son of a good husband, a man of intellect and promise—"

"For heaven's sake, Louisa, what is the end of all this?"

"I am urging you to oppose Paul Despard's suit for Jessie's hand, which he has confided to me. As for me, I encourage Jessie in no such nonsense. I am bound that she shall marry Prince Vinca, of the Aretine legation."

"Hang the Aretine legation! What do we want of foreign legations at all? Commercial agents would do all the business America has with foreign countries, and rid us of this pest of lounging rascals preying on our daughters.

"Very absurd in you, Mr. Brancepeth. Prince Vinca is a gentleman to the tips of his fingers. You might know that by the way he followed Helen Manser home, and into the very vestibule, the other twilight, when he had never seen her before, or by the way he lay down along the floor at Mrs. Botelet's ball, when he thought every one worth while had gone down to the supper-room. It is a noble pleasantry which adds spice to society. As for the affair with Miss Long, I don't know how he could be expected to marry Miss Long when she hadn't a penny and he hadn't either. Miss Long needn't have sat round the parks under the same umbrella with him if she hadn't chosen. Because his people at home live on black bread and garlic in the ruined arch of an old castle, it doesn't follow that Jessie will. She will bring the revenue and he will bring the rank. And just imagine, my dear, our Jessie a princess of the old Roman empire!"

"Is it possible," gasped Mr. Brancepeth—"is it possible that my wife is talking this way?"

"Why? Don't you think it a nice way to talk?"

"Nice? Are you quite beside yourself? Shall I answer a fool according to his folly?"

Mrs. Brancepeth leaned back in her chair and laughed till the good man was frightened. "And so you really think it silly? What do you suppose Jessie will think, then? Now, Mr. Brancepeth, I never saw anybody whose perceptions were so slow. But I hoped I could bring you to see that if you oppose Despard and I urge Vinca, by what may be called a 'resolution of forces' we may bring about what we do desire. She won't do what I want her to do, and she will do what you don't want her to do."

Mr. Brancepeth looked at his wife with a gleam of intelligence at last. "A pretty daughter you have, if that is the way to do!" he cried. "A pretty way you have brought up your daughter!" And then he banged from the room like an angry hornet, leaving on the table Prince Vinca's note asking for an interview that evening, just as Miss Jessie came dancing in like a joyous butterfly, and of course found her mother wiping her eyes with her handkerchief.

"Oh, what is it, mamma?" she cried.

"Your father," said Mrs. Brancepeth, burying her face again in the cambric—"your father—he—he is so indignant to think of Paul Despard's presumption, he threatens to bury us alive on the Colorado ranch. He—he says I have brought you up in a pretty way, and he is—as mad as a March hare!"

"Or a hatter," said Miss Jessie. "But that means midsummer madness, not papa's tempers. I declare I think papa might be satisfied with having arranged his own marriage and let mine alone."

"Oh, Jessie!"

"Well, this is a free country, mamma, and I am a grown woman, and I shall marry where I wish to, and shall not marry where I don't wish to, papa to the contrary notwithstanding." And the naughty-tempered Miss Jessie picked out her lace ruffles and smoothed out her pink bows, and looked at her mother and laughed. "Would you, mamma?" said she.

"I don't know, Jessie," said Mrs. Brancepeth, wiping her eyes so vigorously that they looked as if tears had been there. "You know I am old-fashioned. I have beliefs, superstitions—I don't know what. I shouldn't dare disobey a parent in such a serious matter, and expect anything but disaster to overtake me. And here—I can't say—perhaps your father is right. He knows Paul Despard is only making his way, and Prince Vinca—"

"Well, what of Prince Vinca?" said the impatient beauty.

"Well, he's a prince to begin with."

"Yes, I know that," said Jessie, more quietly. "And I don't pretend to say, mamma, that the thought of being a princess hasn't attractions. But that man—that man, mamma—he hasn't any attractions."

"Prince Vinca!" said her mother. "Why, I'm astonished, Jessie. He looks like a Roman emperor."

"Yes, just like one of those old beasts that exhausted the empire for their pleasures. And I should be one of the things led captive in his triumph."

"Or he in yours."

"I really believe, mamma, you want me to sell myself for a title."

"I want you to be happy, Jessie," said Mrs. Brancepeth, with dignity.

"If Paul Despard were only a prince in the Aretine legation—"

"Dear me, Jessie, why will you mention Paul Despard's name when you know your father would cut you off with a shilling—"

"Paul Despard would be glad of me without a penny to my name," said Jessie.

"Wouldn't Prince Vinca?"

"Really, mamma, I don't—believe—he would. With all his gasconade about adoration, I don't believe he would."

"Are you certain, Jessie?" said the diplomatic lady, who was gradually working things in the direction she wished. "You don't mean that you think he is trying to marry you for your money? I should hate to have people say you had bought him."

"People will say that anyway. It isn't in human nature not to say spiteful things. That is the claw of the original wild beast in us."

"By the way, Jessie," said her mother, "I have an appointment with Mrs. Lecpinards at 1, and I wish you would order your phaeton and drive down to the greenhouse. Durkee has gone to market, and Mrs. Bunce says we haven't half enough flowers for dinner." And her mother sat thinking of the lovely picture it would be when the child should come driving back in all her snowy laces and muslins, her hat wreathed with its apple blossoms, and the carriage heaped with the hot-house flowers.

But Miss Jessie did not come home that way. I might, indeed, say that Miss Jessie never came home at all, but that would hardly be the exact statement.

As she drove down the avenue, taking back the flowers, and making all the beautiful picture her mother's fancy had drawn, and more, Miss Jessie descried, some way before her, a tall figure with a book under the left arm. She was not ready for any definite parley, and shook her reins loose, and took the detour of a square, to come upon him face to face on the other and narrower street. "Are there two of you?" she cried, before she thought; and then she had unavoidably drawn up to the sidewalk. "Isn't this royal summer?" she said. "There is something delicious about this heat."

"When you are not on foot," said Paul Despard, with the full look of a pair of brilliant hazel eyes at the lovely object half buried in flowers.

"To be sure. And the place is so full I cannot ask you to drive. Could you find a spot under all this bloom?"

"Could I find a spot in paradise?" And the young man had presently found it, and had taken the reins and turned the horse's heads about.

"Why, what are you doing? where are you going?" she exclaimed.

"Back to the greenhouse to send all this fragrant truck up by messenger. And then into the air. I have won my case and must get out upon the open somewhere."

"You have won your case!"

"Yes, one of them. The other I shall know about before long."

"I didn't know you had two of them. In the supreme court?"

"One of them. And one in the supremest court of all."

"There is no understanding legal lore. Some States have judges and justices, and others have chancellors and surrogates. And there are courts of equity and admiralty, and superior courts and supreme courts, but I never heard of this one—"

"Yet you are the jury who will bring in the verdict, the judge who may perhaps draw on the black cap—"

"Why don't you say executioner and all? I can't have you talking so absurdly."

"It makes a man talk absurdly—"

"To be driving down Fourteenth street and out on the Rock Creek road on a summer morning? Do you know, I think Washington is more delightful in summer than in the height of the gay season. I am always rather glad when papa is kept here by the long session. Hot, to be sure—New Orleans is a good deal cooler—but one feels alive in such heat. I like it, and fancy I might grow a soul in it, as a flower expands—"

"And you are not talking absurdly now?"

"No, indeed. Three months ago I hadn't any soul; three weeks ago I was just beginning to be conscious of one; to-day—"

"Well, to day?"

"Oh, what magnificent woods! To think of such forest glades so near a great city! Just look down that dell—it is dark and dewy still. Oh, see the checkered sunshine on the turf! Why are you stopping here? But it is too lovely to go on."

"I am stopping here for you to get through talking against time," said her companion. "Do you suppose I came out here to exclaim over the beauties of nature? I know the place is beautiful; I feel it in the core of my being. No one can take the sense of it away from me. But"—as the flush mounted her dark cheek—"I have something infinitely more beautiful and precious beside me, and it is perhaps in the power of some one I despise to take that away from me irrevocably. No; it is my turn now, and you must listen to me. Just now I have the advantage of all the world; I am beside you, I hear your voice, I feel your presence, and I hesitate to break the spell. Yet I must; for to-morrow, perhaps, Prince Vinca may ask you to be his wife; to day, I demand that you shall become mine."

Then there was silence. There was the sunshine checkering the turf, the stream warbling below, the leaves murmuring above, the birds replying to one another in broken phrases of song. And there was a whirl of broken thoughts sweeping through the young girl's brain and taking possession of her. The diadem of a princess, the plain black silk of a lawyer's wife, the cheerless palace, the cottage with its wild-rose hedges, and love, love, love. Why should papa want her to leave him for that fortune-hunting attache? That, if she understood her mother—and of course she did—was all that his opposition to Paul Despard meant. And mamma trying to uphold him, thinking more of a title won by some old robber, centuries since, than of happiness to-day! She would let them know she was not to be driven like kittle cattle. She should think, at any rate, that one's mother would sympathize with youth, and hope, and—she turned and looked calmly and gravely at Despard, waiting and surveying her, and the color flashed all over her face, and the tears were ready to sparkle on the tips of her long lashes, as she finished the sentence in her mind—and love.

"Are you going to stay here all day?" she asked presently, without looking up.

"Till I have an answer to—"

"Your demand. Don't you think that is rather an autocratical beginning!"

"'Low suing
May bring wooing
Into its own undoing,'"

said Despard.

"Did I understand," she said, demurely, then, "that you demand I should become your wife to-day? Won't to-morrow do?"

"I was not bold enough to dream of such a rapturous possibility," he said. "But I was unwise. To-morrow will not do. You remember the little brown chapel, Rock Creek church, out here a mile or two? You shall give me your answer there."

"Do you really think it will be best?" she said. "Are you willing to take a wife who, if Prince Vinca had positively asked her first, might have been his wife instead of yours?"

As for the remainder of the drive that morning, from this delicious resting spot to the little brown chapel, where the minister happened to be at the door with a throng of pickaninnies at his heels, it may be best for us to remember that there are times and places where "two are company and three are none."

So you see after all it was not Miss Jessie that returned to the Brancepeth mansion that evening, where guests were assembled, dinner waiting her arrival, and her mother as vainly endeavoring to conceal her anxiety as a bird that twitters on the stem when her nestlings are threatened. Mrs. Brancepeth felt, and by no means vaguely, that something was on hand, but what she knew not, although her keen woman's wit gave her suspicions and hopes; Jessie not yet returned, but gone all day; Paul Despard not yet arrived, but invited to dinner; Mr Brancepeth still detained in his private room downstairs by a caller, Prince Vinca, as Durkee whispered to her; dinner spoiling, and Mrs. Brancepeth hot with rage in the background; and possibly the prince persuading her husband to his wishes as expressed in that morning's note! It was while she was in the worst of her worrying, smiling now at the secretary's jests, and trying not to smile at a foreign minister's English, that the daughter of the house was letting herself in, and, with Paul Despard beside her, was tapping at her father's door. He opened it himself, looking flushed and angry.

"Papa," she said, "I can't waste any time, you know, because I'm afraid dinner's waiting, and you ought to be upstairs too, you neglectful man! Now, papa dear, I knew you never would give your consent, and so I have just taken it without asking, and you must forgive me and welcome me back, and him, too," said the breathless young woman, "for I don't see why you shouldn't love me just as much as ever, just because he loves me too."

"Jessie! What in the world are you talking about? Why should I forgive you? What have you done?" cried her bewildered father.

"Oh, I have married Paul Despard this morning!"

Her father surveyed her one wild moment as she stood there with her white muslin and laces and apple blossoms and blushes and coming tears, while he rubbed his hands through his hair till it stood on end.

"Well!" he said. Then suddenly, with a total change of expression: "You have saved me a great deal of trouble. Here are dinner and a dozen guests waiting, and I have been writhing my way like a bookworm through the history and genealogy of the Vinca family since the days of the Pelasgi, and afraid of an Aretine dagger if I refused their alliance. Prince," he said, turning on his guest behind the screen, "whatever my own wishes might have been in the matter of which we have been speaking, circumstances have given you your answer. Permit me to present Mr. Paul Despard, my son-in-law. I trust this turn of affairs may not deprive us of the pleasure of your friendship. Good-evening—good-evening."

"He has ordered the man to drive to G street," cried Jessie, in a moment after the door slammed. "I knew he would. That Palmer girl's— Well, she's welcome, and I dare say he will be when he arrives."

"Mrs. Despard," said her father, "you must go up to dinner as you are. I don't know what your mother will say. As well as I could make out this morning, she was so bent on your marrying this princeling that for my part I am glad to be left off with Despard. It's all highly improper, though, Jessie," he said, trying to subdue too broad a smile—"improper and unfilial and—and expensive; for if I only had an other daughter, I should—"

"Cut me off with a shilling? You know better, papa. You know I am your only darling, and 'all of mine is thine,'" she sang. "And besides, if you did, I shouldn't mind, provided you loved me just the same, for my husband is a rising lawyer, who has just won his second case. And now you must come up and hide me from the day of mamma's wrath. I guess you had better tell her before all the people, and then she can't scold."

But I fancy that when Mrs. Despard caught the glance of intelligence that flashed between her mother's eyes and her husband's, a little anger intruded on her joy, to think she had fulfilled, without intending it, the command, "Children, obey your parents."—*Harper's Bazar.*

Cured by Fasting.

An inmate of the Camden county insane asylun at Blackwoodtown, N. J., Henry Clark by name, recently completed a forty-one days' fast, which he undertook in the hope that it might restore his mental faculties. Singularly enough, that result is likely to follow, in the opinion of the attendants at the asylum. The man was watched day and night, and every effort was made, short of violence, to induce him to eat, but the evidence is pretty conclusive that for forty-one days nothing went into his mouth except air and water, and only six quarts of the latter. His condition varied considerably at different periods of the fast. On the forty-second day he asked for and drank a cup of coffee, and thereafter for a fortnight has lived upon a simple vegetable diet, consisting principally of strawberries and milk. It is confidently expected that he will be discharged as a cured patient within a short time. Just what share the fast has had in his recovery it is of course impossible to say but the case is one of interest to the medical profession.

Begin Modestly.

"The trouble with these days," says Uncle Millett, "is that people won't begin modest. Now there's my friend John ——, had a fine start in life, but he's petered out. It reminds me of what Squire N——, of Minot, used to say about his daughters, that 'they flew high, but lit amazin' low!'"—*Lewiston Journal.*

The United States has exported to England since 1878, each year, nearly 145,000,000 cwt., or considerably more than half of all her wheat imports.

SUNDAY READING.

Faith is not Always Faith.

Words mean very much or very little, according to the use made of them; and according to the spirit and to the measure of understanding in those who hear them. Words that are employed with reference to spiritual truths have pre-eminently a suggestive rather than a definitive value. They, peculiarly, are liable to great misconception.

Perhaps there is no word that has a wider range of values, according to the use made of it, than the word "faith." It runs from a dry and juiceless bundle of abstract statements to the life-giving and life enjoying act of connection with the personal Savior that secures rest in Him forever. In any discussion of the nature or the elements, or of the results of faith, it is all-important that it be understood on both sides of the discussion in what sense the term "faith" is used.

Religious News and Notes.

Mr. Moody expects to limit his visit to Paris to two weeks. Of course he will hold meetings.

Montana has one bishop, eight rectors, five church buildings, 386 communicants, 481 Sunday-school scholars.

Russia has 18,000,000 Protestants, and half as many Roman Catholics, and the government gives about $500,000 a year to each of the two churches.

According to the statistical report of the missionary society of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, it had among the Indians thirteen ordained and licensed preachers, seven candidates, forty ruling elders, twenty-nine deacons, twenty-four organized congregations and 527 communicants.

It has been decided to build a cathedral at Spires, in Bavaria, as a memorial of the Diet held there in 1529, in which was promulgated the famous "protest" against the Papal doctrines whence arose the name "Protestant." The king of Bavaria, himself a Roman Catholic, has given a large sum toward it.

According to the New York *Times* there were thirty-eight Presbyterian churches in that city in 1845, with a membership of 13,460. In 1872 there was one less church and a falling off of thirty-three members. In the decade that followed, for 1872 to 1882 there was a gain of four churches and 4,728 members. The Catholic church has far outstripped all others in recent growth, the Lutheran coming next, and the Episcopal third.

The New York *Evangelist* says that there are at present in the Fiji Islands about 900 Wesleyan churches and 1,400 schools. The communicants are numbered by thousands. The schools are attended by nearly 50,000 children, and out of a population of about 120,000, over 100,000 are reckoned as regular attendants at the churches. Idolatry is scarcely known, and cannibalism, for which these islands were so famous only fifty years ago, has been voluntarily abandoned save by a single tribe.

At the twenty-third annual council of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Texas the following statistics of Christian work for the past year were presented: Baptism, 388; confirmations, 146; communicants, 2,425; Sunday-school scholars, 1,641; teachers, 225; clergy, 22; lay readers, 24; Ladies Aid societies, 21; churches consecrated, 12; chapels dedicated, 1; corner-stones laid, 3; parishes and missions reported, 28. The total contributions reached $51,070, being nearly $20,000 above that of any previous year.

WISE WORDS.

Our deeds determine us as much as we determine our deeds.

Half the ills we hoard in our hearts are ills because we hoard them.

Wounds of the heart are the only ones that are healed by opening.

Great men and geniuses find their true places in times of great events.

Troubles borrowed and stolen outnumber by far all others in the world.

The means to promote any end are as necessary as the end to be promoted.

It is easy to look down on others; to look down on ourselves is the difficulty.

On the neck of the young man sparkles no gem so gracious as enterprise.

The reproaches of enemies should quicken us to duty, and not keep us from it.

He who lives only to benefit himself confers on the world a benefit when he dies.

It is easier to set a man fighting against all the world than to make him fight with himself.

In all matters of right and wrong judge for yourself, decide for yourself, stand by yourself.

When a man has not a good reason for doing a thing, he has one good reason for letting it alone.

Make no more vows to perform this or that; it shows no great strength, and makes thee ride behind thyself.

We cannot conquer fate and necessity, but we can yield to them in such a way as to be greater than if we could.

If you have an opportunito to do a generous action, do it. It is a very pleasant reflection to go to sleep with.

Man wastes his mornings in anticipating his afternoons, and wastes his afternoons in regretting his mornings.

Mirth should be the embroidery of conversation, not the web; and wit the ornament of the mind, not the furniture.

Expensive.

A certain young man brought his affianced down from the country to see the sights. One day while they were passing the confectioner's, the swain noticed in the window a placard bearing the announcement, "Ice cream—$1 per gal." "Well," said the young man, as he walked into the saloon, "that's a pretty steep price to charge for one gal but, Maria, I'll see you through, no matter what it costs. Here's a dollar, waiter; ice cream for this gal."—*Drummer.*

A Philosopher.

Some men never forget their philosophy. A Connecticut lover who had his eye put out by one of his sweetheart's hairpins, received the condolences of a friend over the sad accident.

"Oh, I don't mourn about it," he replied, cheerfully. "What's the use? I'm just as good as ever, and, besides in that sort of business it's a heap nicer when you go it blind."

WITTY "BILL" TRAVERS.

Amusing Anecdotes of a Prominent New York Broker Who Stutters.

Mr. William R. Travers is a broker, banker, financier and capitalist. He is really interested in the development of the horse, and to his energetic efforts the establishment of the sport of horse-racing in the North permanently is largely due. These things would have given him a prominence in the metropolis unquestionably, but the reputation and fame he enjoys are due more to his wit and humor than to anything else. This is all the more remarkable since he neither writes nor makes speeches in public. His witticisms are usually made in private circles and for currency must depend entirely upon the circulation given them by the listener or the victim. His wit is kindly and his humor mellow. Sometimes it stings, yet it is not malicious, though it often borders on truth too closely to always be comfortable for the object of the barbed words. Mr. Travers is a native of Baltimore, and was a man grown and married before he left Maryland for the metropolis. Mr. Travers is now touching closely upon sixty, though he bears his years well. He is tall, slim and wiry. Perhaps upon seeing him for the first time the beholder would be surprised, for by some absurd process of reasoning which is never justified we associate wit with shortness of stature and humor with rotundity of person. However one needs but a glance at Mr. Travers' face to perceive the humor lurking in the lines of the mouth which, ever in repose, seems always on the point of breaking into a laugh, though it rarely reaches it. His eyes are soft and kindly, withal sparkling with that mischief which is irrepressible. Apart from his wit, Mr. Travers is a most interesting man, and his talk is graphic, incisive and epigrammatic, and over it all fancifully plays his humor, giving zest and point to all he says. Because he has great reputation for wit, humor and geniality it will not do to assume that his mental qualities are summed up with that statement. He is a strong, wise and able man, well-informed and a thorough man of business and affairs. He has an obstruction of speech which has undoubtedly kept him off the platform, for other qualities which he possesses would naturally lead him there but for this stammer. Yet, so far from its being an affliction, in the sense of its being a bore and annoyance to others, it seems to sharpen the point of his wit and to give zest to his sayings. In fact, much of the spice would be lost if the stammer were gone.

Anything and anybody falls subject to his wit and he does not spare himself or his stammer. Shortly after he had removed from Baltimore to New York city he met upon Broadway an old friend from the former city of his residence. They were glad to meet each other, and fell into an easy chat. During the course of the conversation his friend said:

"Why, Bill, you stammer more since you have lived in New York—more than you did in Baltimore."

"B-b-bigger place," replied Travers. This delightfully illogical reason sufficed as an explanation.

Upon settling in New York he became a member of the stock exchange. During the call of the list he essayed to bid upon one of the stocks and at the same time another broker bid the same price. A dispute followed as to whom it should be awarded. His opponent set up the claim that he had named the price first. To this Mr. Travers replied:

"It m-may be-be, Mr. P-president, that M-mr. Jones g-got through b-before I d-did, b-but I'll b-be hang-d if I d didn't b-begin b-before he d-did."

Amid the roar of the exchange the stock was awarded to him.

But Travers does not always come off first in his encounters. One day, after the close of the board, he was going uptown with several brokers. When opposite old St. Paul's he saw a man offering for sale a number of parrots.

"H-hold, b-boys," he said to his companions, "we'll have some f-fun." Then addressing the man and pointing to one of the parrots, he asked: "C-can that p-parrot t-talk?"

"Talk?" replied the man, in tones of great contempt. "If he can't talk better than you can I'll wring his blame neck."

"C-come on, boys. The fun is p-postponed until until another d-day," said Travers. And later, as his companions were still roaring, he said: "There's n-no n-necessity of saying anything about this to the b-boys, and I'll pay for the b-bottle."

Some time ago a young man made a considerable sum of money in Wall street under Mr. Travers' advice. When the money was turned over, the broker told him that he would be very foolish if he ventured his gains again and advised him not to imagine that he had solved the problem of success in Wall street but to safely invest his money, reserving a part to purchase a home for his family. The advice was followed and Travers assisted in the selection of the house. Some time after the young man was settled he met Travers and was asked how the house suited.

"The house is all right, Mr. Travers," was the reply. "But I am very much troubled with rats."

"G-get a c cat," stuttered Travers.

"I've had a dozen, but the rats actually drive them out of the house."

"G-get a d-dog," urged Travers. "I know where you c-can g-get a g-good d-dog. Harry Jennings is m-my friend and he won't cheat you. I'll g-go with you."

So they set out together, and reaching the dog fancier's place, examined the dogs for sale and one was selected. Harry then put a dozen rats or more in the pit and the dog was thrown in to show how quickly he could kill them. The dog did dispatch them, one after the other, until only one was left. He was an old graybeard—nearly as large as the dog. As the terrier made for it, it sat upon its haunches and caught the dog by the lower lip instead of being caught by the dog. The terrier yelped and ran about the pit shaking and trembling, but Mr. Rat held on firmly, terrifying the dog out of all his canine senses.

Travers was running around the pit in great excitement, and finally shouted out:

"B b-buy the—b-b-buy the r-rat!"

"Larry" Jerome is celebrated as a story-teller in New York circles. His presence is always welcome, for he has always a good story to tell, a fresh one and he rarely repeats himself. For this reason he is always considered a good addition to every circle. One day he had been entertaining a few friends at the Manhattan club, who the clique was joined by Travers. After a while "Larry" exclaimed:

"Oh, Bill, by George I've got a new story. Something entirely fresh! I'll tell it to you if you'll listen."

"All right," said Travers, with an air and tone of great bravery and courage. "I'll stay if the r-rest will."

The story was never told, but Jerome paid for the wine amid the laughter of his friends.

There is a gentleman, who is a gentleman in the sense that he is a man of mild and gentle manners, always courteous and polite, but he has the weakness of philosophizing on the commonplaces of life.

Standing at the club window with Travers a short time ago, he pointed to a man upon the opposite side of the street and said:

"The coincidences of life are singular and frequent. Occult influences draw men together and into juxtaposition, when they are not acquainted at all, have no knowledge of each other or no connection. What is there between that man and myself? I don't know him, his business or his ends? Yet if I have met him once this week I have met him a dozen times. If I have met him once to-day I have met him four times in different parts of the city, and now I gaze out of the window and see him again."

"P-p-perhaps he's a d-d-detective," practically observed Travers.

The disgusted philosopher sought refreshment from the steward.

Sultan and Khedive.

The disturbances in Egypt bring into conspicuous view the peculiar relations between the sultan of Turkey and the Egyptian khedive.

For many centuries Egypt was a subject province of Turkey. It was ruled over by governors appointed by the sultan. In 1811, however, Mehemet Ali, who was at that time governor, rose in revolt against the sultan's authority, and made himself master of Egypt.

Mehemet was thus the founder of the dynasty which now reigns at Cairo. The present khedive, Tewfik Pasha, is Mehemet's great-grandson. In 1842 the sultan recognized this new dynasty, and decreed that the Egyptian throne should descend in Mehemet's family according to the law of hereditary succession in Turkey. Still, Egypt did not become wholly independent of the sultan's rule. It continued to be subject to him, in so far as foreign affairs and the army were concerned. The "Viceroy of Egypt," as he was then called, could not send envoys to foreign courts, but was represented at them by the Turkish envoys. Nor could the viceroy maintain a native army or navy of his own. Egypt was garrisoned and protected by Turkish troops. Egypt, moreover, was obliged to pay a large annual tribute to the sultan. Later on larger liberties were conceded to Egypt by its Turkish suzerain. In 1866 the title of the Egyptian ruler was, by a firman of the sultan, changed from "Viceroy" (which meant simply the sultan's representative in Egypt) to "Khedive-el-Misr," usually called "Khedivo," which, in the Arabic tongue, means "King."

At the same time Egypt was granted the right to send envoys abroad and to maintain a native army and navy. But the sultan still remained the suzerain (or imperial ruler) of Egypt; and an annual tribute of $1,875,000 a year was paid (and still continues to be paid) into the sultan's treasury. This is practically the relation which exists to-day between the sultan and the khedive. The sultan still exercises a kind of exterior control over Egypt; and claims the right to enter Egypt and quell revolt, and to depose or sustain the reigning khedive. Meanwhile the interests of various European powers—notably of England and France—have had a singular and complex influence on the destinies of Egypt; and these two powers by a system called "Control," have been practically governing Egypt, over the khedive's head, for the past four or five years. England insists on controlling Egyptian policy by reason of the facts that she holds a predominant financial interest in the great Suez canal; that that canal is the nearest military way between Europe and the British empire of India; and that eight per cent of the mercantile tonnage which passes annually through the canal goes under the British flag. Besides, Englishmen hold a large quantity of the Egyptian bonded debt, and wish to protect the payment of its interest by managing Egypt's financial affairs.

The interest of France in sharing the English control in Egypt is two-fold. France, too, holds a large portion of the Egyptian bonds. Besides this France has recently undertaken to annex Tunis, a neighbor of Egypt, and a Mohammedan state; and is anxious to limit as far as possible the sultan's influence in North Africa. Both England and France have appealed to the sultan to use his authority to put down Arabi Bey's revolt, and have thus once more acknowledged the sultan's right to interfere in Egypt. They both also wish to sustain Tewfik on the Egyptian throne, for he has proved a willing instrument in their hands, allowing their commissioners to practically rule the country.—*Youth's Companion.*

An Armless Horse Thief.

Dallas, Texas, has had a visit from a singular character—Jack Hall, alias No Arm Jack—en route to Stephensville jail, from which institution the prisoner escaped six months ago after receiving a sentence of ten years in the penitentiary for horse-stealing. Both his arms are off above the elbow, having been crushed in a sugar mill when he was a child, but the bones grew out several inches from the flesh, and their surfaces are rough like corncobs, and Jack writes a beautiful hand by holding a pen beside his chin and pressing the protruding bone against it. He shoots a pistol or firearms expertly, and manages a horse as well as the average two-handed man. The height of his ambition appears to have been stealing horses successfully. He is about thirty years of age. He was arrested in the Choctaw Nation.

Simple Fractions.

An Austin teacher was explaining fractions to a rather dull boy.

"Now, suppose you and your little sister were under a tree, and you found a peach, and you wanted her to have as much as you, how would you go about it?"

"Shake her down another peach out of the tree, and give her the littlest one."—*Siftings.*

In Sanctuary.

While pale with rage the wild surf springs
Athwart the harbor bar,
The safe ships fold their snowy wings
Beneath the evening star.
In this calm haven rocked to sleep
All night they swing and sway,
Till mantles o'er the morning deep
The golden blush of day.

Here, safe from all the storms of fate,
From worldly rage and scorn,
Thus let me fold my hands and wait
The coming of the morn;
While all night long o'er moon-lit turf
The wind brings in from far
The moaning of the baffled surf
Athwart the harbor bar.

—*William Winter, in Harper's.*

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

A doughmestic difficulty—heavy bread.

A Philadelphia mule has killed a mad dog, but it is still a matter of doubt whether a mule or a mad dog is the safest thing to have around.

"Confound it, you've shot the dog. I thought you told me you could hold a gun." Pat—"Sure, and so I can, your honor. It's the shock, sir, I couldn't hould."

Sweet girl—"Is it wicked to sing that song on Sundays?" Brother Jack—"Yes, it is wicked to sing it any day." "Why?" Because it makes people swear."

An Ohio man unpinned a tidy from a chair and wiped his nose upon it. It takes an Ohio man to solve mysteries. Now we know what a tidy is for.—*New Haven Register.*

He: "My darling, I really believe my rheumatism has wholly disappeared." She: "Oh, I'm so sorry! Now we shall never know when the weather is going to change."

We are glad to learn by a late piece of sheet music that "The Moonlight Soft is Falling." In these times of high prices it is gratifying to learn that even moonlight is falling.

Professor Proctor says that the sun never lacks a supply of fuel, which reminds us that the sun is very much like the family in the neighborhood of our woodpile.—*Statesman.*

A Pittsburg private watchman fell from a second-story window while asleep, and did not awake until somebody stepped on him. Such zeal will certainly be rewarded.—*Free Press.*

A young man who appears to have investigated the subject asserts with every appearance of candor that hummocks are always found under hammocks. This is reliable if true.

We don't see why people should think that women can't succeed in fishing. They're quite equal to flirting with three fellows and telling each one stories to make him think that he alone is loved.—*Boston Post.*

"Pause," said the highly cultivated Boston girl to her lover, who was about to kill a mosquito. "Pause: In the balanced and admirably adapted economy of nature man cannot interfere without disarranging the whole order of things." And he paused.—*Boston Advertiser.*

"But why did you leave her so hastily?" asked a sympathizing friend who was trying to console a lover for his separation from the object of his idolatry. "Oh, it was a sudden impulse." "What sort of an impulse?" "I don't know exactly," returned the sufferer, thoughtfully, "but it must have been at least a No. 12."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

The only animal now in existence having a hand similar to that of the fossil flying-reptile, the pterodactyl, is the bat.

Skins of the prairie dog, an animal so abundant in Texas as to be a nuisance, are recommended as a material for the manufacture of gloves.

Lunar rainbows are occasionally seen, but as the light forming them is borrowed from the sun, they present the same features as do solar ones.

The white, shaggy horse of the elevated plains of Pamir, in Central Asia, is by some regarded as the original stock of the many existing species.

Milnes' tremor indicators, for the purpose of estimating the amount of motion in a mass, are so sensitive that they record a movement of 1-10,000 of an inch.

According to the report of the Paris electrical exhibition judges, the greatest efficiency of incandescent electric lam

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1882.

[Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Salem, N. C.]

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS
FOR 1882.

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

$1.50 A YEAR.

The PRESS entered its thirtieth (30th) volume on January 1st, 1882.

Now is the time to subscribe. It will be our endeavor to make the PRESS more interesting and entertaining than ever.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,

Salem, N. C., Jan. 1, 1882.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

☞ Election November 7th. ☜

REPRESENTATIVE-AT-LARGE:
RISDEN T. BENNETT,
of Anson County.

SUPREME COURT JUDGE:
THOMAS RUFFIN,
of Orange Co.

SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES:
First District—JAMES E. SHEPPERD.
Second District—FRED. PHILLIPS.
Third District—ALLMAND A. MCKOY.
Fourth District—JAMES C. MCRAE.
Fifth District—JOHN A. GILMER.
Sixth District—WILLIAM M. SHIPP.

Democratic Convention of Forsyth County.

The Convention met in the Court House on Tuesday afternoon, and was called to order by M. W. Norfleet, Chairman of the County Executive Committee. The following Townships were represented: South Fork, Broadbay, Lewisville, Bethania, Salem Chapel, Middle Fork, Belew's Creek, Kernersville, Old Town, Winston.

Col. Henry Marshal was elected Chairman and the representatives of the County Democratic papers appointed Secretaries. The roll of townships was called and the following names presented for nomination for House of Representatives, John W. Fries, R. S. Linville and T. J. Valentine. The two latter withdrawing. W. H. Shepperd moved that John W. Fries be nominated by acclamation, carried amid much enthusiasm. John Boyer was nominated for Sheriff by acclamation. D. P. Mast was nominated for Register of Deeds by acclamation.

Several names were put in nomination for the other county offices, and the delegates retired and reported the following ticket:

FOR HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:
JOHN W. FRIES.

FOR SHERIFF:
JOHN BOYER.

FOR REGISTER OF DEEDS:
D. P. MAST.

FOR TREASURER.
C. J. OGBURN.

FOR SUPERIOR COURT CLERK:
R. T. STEDMAN.

FOR SURVEYOR:
M. H. MORRIS.

FOR CORONER:
WM. BARROW.

The above nominees were unanimously adopted.

A committee of six was appointed to inform Mr. Fries of his nomination. During the absence of the committee the Convention was entertained by P. H. Winston, Jr., with an excellent address.

The old Executive Committee was re-appointed.

The Committee of six reported that Mr. Fries did not accept the nomination, but would consider the matter.

The following delegates from each township were appointed to the Senatorial Convention to be held at Germanton on Saturday next.

Abbott's Creek—Joe Whicker, John Masten, Andrew Shield.

Belew's Creek—Fuel Fulton, R S Linville, Wm. Lancaster.

Bethania—J G Hill, Reuben Barrow, John Anderson

Broadbay—Geo Nissen, Nath'l Crowder, Wm Glasseo.

Kernersville—N W Sapp, J M Guyer, T A Lyon.

Lewisville—L C Lougenour, Walter Wagner, W G Hauser.

Middle Fork—E W Linville, M H Ogburn, P A Cox.

Old Richmond—C R Orender, Elijah Reed, Wash Payne.

Old Town—J A Styers, J L Pratt, Willis Lawrence.

Salem Chapel—T J Valentine, Jackson Guthrie, J D Waddill.

South Fork—John Boyer, Wm Ebert, Len Ketner.

Vienna—A D. Stimson, H R Lehman, A E Conrad.

Winston — W B Glenn, J B Vaughn, E M Pace.

The Convention then adjourned.

From Washington.

As announced last week Congress has at last adjourned, after a session of eight months. The days were free from the "job rush" usual exhibited on that day. In other words the members were disposed to be conservative. Glad is the country that at least one day of the session was as it should be. After the passage over the President's veto, of a bill entailing an expenditure of some nineteen millions in the river and harbor bill, they could afford to rest.

The two houses adjourned without making any provision for reduced taxation, which was emphatically one of the things that ought to have been done, for when there is a big surplus in the treasury unexpended, there are always enough people who want to get hold of it. The bill for two-cent letter postage, is among the large number which go over till next December.

—T. J. Valentine requests us to deny the statement in the *Sentinel*, that he is an independent candidate for the Legislature.

The Yadkinville Convention.

The Democratic Congressional and Judicial Convention of this District, were held at Yadkinville on the 10th inst.

John S. Henderson, of Rowan, presided as Chairman of both Conventions. Hon. Wm. M. Robbins received the nomination for Congress on the sixth ballot. Craige, of Rowan; Clement, of Davie and Armfield of Iredell were his opponents.

Dobson, the present Solicitor was renominated by the Judicial Convention on the 17th ballot. His opponents were Buxton, of Forsyth; Glenn, of Stokes; Meroney of Rowan; and Coles, of Wilkes. Maj. Robbins and Mr. Dobson, in accepting their nominations, addressed the Conventions. Maj. Robbins said that he was no better Democrat after receiving the nomination than he was two years ago when defeated by Col. Armfield. And it was so, He submitted then as cheerfully to the action of the Convention as he does to-day. Everybody left in a good humor well pleased with the nominees.

Davie County Democratic Convention.

The Davie County Democratic Convention will meet at the Courthouse in Mocksville, on Saturday, August 26th, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Legislature, Sheriff, S. C. Clerk, Register of Deeds, Treasurer, Coroner and Surveyor.

The people of the various townships are requested to meet at their voting precincts on Saturday, 19th for the purpose of electing delegates to the County Convention.

C. B. BAHNSON,
Chairman Co. Ex. Committee.

—The Senatorial Convention, for Stokes and Forsyth, will meet at Germanton on Saturday next.

—The Forsyth Republican County Convention will meet in the Court-House at Winston, Saturday, August 26th.

—B. Y. Rayle, a *liberal*, has been appointed U. S. Gauger. W. F. Smith, formerly of Caswell, has also received a similar appointment under Collector Everitt, we learn from the *Leader*.

Stokes County.

—The Democratic County Convention of Stokes County, met in Danbury on the 7th inst. John L. Smith was elected Chairman and S. Rierson and J. W. Duggins Secretaries. Every township was represented. The following are the nominees:

For Sheriff— Rufus I Dalton.
For Superior Court Clerk—James Rierson, jr.
For Register of Deeds—J. G. H. Mitchell.
For Surveyor—Gideon George.
For Coroner—Thos. R. Pepper.
For House of Representative—John Y. Phillips.

The delegates to the Senatorial Convention to meet at Germanton next Saturday, were instructed to vote for Joel F. Hill.

Here are the delegates as reported in *Leader*:

Beaver Island—J. G. H. Mitchell, D. O. Dicks and L. W. Anderson.

Snow Creek—C. L. Griffin, A. J. Brown and W. L. Saunders.

Sauratown—David Poindexter, C. M. Lasley and Joseph Stewart.

Meadows—W. H. Chafin, Samuel Rierton and J. B. Vaughn.

Yadkin—W. J. Johnson, J. Y. Phillips and R. I. Dalton.

Peters Creek—James Rierson, Dr. Frank Pringle and Wm. Campbell.

Quaker Gap—Dr. R. F. Moir, J. L. Moir and Z. T. Smith.

The Congressional Convention of the Fifth District.

The Convention was called to order by George H. Gregory, chairman of the committee. F. C. Robbins was elected temporary chairman.

Mr. Robbins made a forcible and sensible talk on taking the chair The temporary organization was made permanent.

James W. Reid, of Rockingham, moved that the present incumbent, Gen. A. M. Scales, be nominated by acclamation. The motion was warmly seconded by D. F. Caldwell, of Guilford.

Gen. Scales being present came forward and returned his thanks in a speech of about five minutes, receiving immense applause.

On motion of Chairman Gregory, a new executive committee was appointed. Mr. Gregory declined to act further on the committee.

The following is the committee: Alamanance, J. L. Scott; Caswell, A. E. Henderson; Davidson, R. W. Thomas; Guilford, G. H. Gregory; Randolph, A. S. Horney; Rockingham, D. Settle; Stokes, R. B. Glenn; Person, J. W. Cunningham.

The business of the convention being disposed of, it adjourned.

Col. Bennett was introduced by J. N. Staples, and is addressing an immense crowd as we go to press.—*Patriot.*

—The Democratic Convention of Rockingham county convened at Wentworth, and made the following nominations: H B Scott, for Senator; J R Webster and J D Glenn, for the House of Representatives; D Settle, for Clerk of the Superior Court; J S Johnson, for Sheriff; James W Reid, for County Treasurer; R J Lewellin, for Coroner, and E W Hancock for Surveyor.—*Bugle.*

DANVILLE, Va., August 8.—Three large tobacco factories burned here to-night, belonging respectively to Williams and Bethel, Arnett & Wemple and T. J. Corpin. Williams & Bethel's loss is about $50,000, insurance $36,000; Arnett & Wemple's loss is $40,000; Corbin's loss is $7,000, fully insured.

The Fruit Fair a Success.

The spacious halls were much crowded. The city was filled with strangers, and the display of fruits the finest ever seen in the State—indeed it would be creditable to any State.

The fair was opened with prayer by Rev. J. Henry Smith, D. D., Col. Staples then delivered a brief and stirring address of welcome. This was happily responded to by Col. Heck, President of the association. Gov. Jarvis then formally opened the first fruit fair of the State, in his usual happy style; referring to the State's great fruit industry and her fair women, both of which lie near and dear to his big heart. J. Van Lindley then spoke on the subject of fruit with every detail of which he is perfectly familiar.—*Bugle.*

Official Premium List.

CLASS I.

J. Van Lindley, Guildford, 1st premium, $10 for best 1 bushel assorted variety of apples; Dr. Foust, Alamance, 2d premium $5.

J. Van Lindley, 1st premium, $10 for best six named varieties of apples; J. F. Ballinger 2d, $5.

Dr. Foust, 1st premium, $2 best preserving crab apples; J. Van Lindley 2d, $1.

J. Van Lindley, 1st premium, $10 best collection of six or more named variety of pears; E. F. Shuler 2d, $5.

J. S. Ragsdale, 1st premium, $5 for single variety pears; Dr. Foust 2d, $2.

J. Van Lindley, 1st premium, $10 best bushel assorted variety peaches; Dr. Foust 2d, $5.

J. Van Lindley, 1st premium, $10 best six named variety peaches; W. W. Patterson, $2d, $5.

J. Van Lindley, 1st premium, $2 best collection plums; Dr. Foust 2d, $1.

J. Van Lindley, 1st premium, $5 best collection nectarines; Dr. Foust 2d, $2.

J. Van Lindley, special premium 250 apples or peach trees for largest and best display apples and peaches by one person.

Mrs. D. M. Wright, special premium, 25 apple and peach trees for best pears, peaches and apples given by S. Otho Wilson, Chowan county.

B. F. Whitehurst, special premium, 25 apple and peach trees for sample pears, peaches and apples, given by S. Otho Wilson, Pasquotank.

B. P. Williamson, special premium $3 for best 6 variety pears.

Mrs. D. T. Harvey, special, 50 apple and peach trees for best six variety peaches.

Linebaek Bros., Salem, special, 25 apple and peach trees for best six variety peaches.

P. P. Paddison, special, 25 apple and peach trees for best six variety peaches.

Col. W. J. Greene, honorable mention for excellence, flavor and appearance of native wines. No premium was given because the packages was labelled contrary to regulations purposely by Col. Greene to prevent the society giving premiums.

CLASS II.

N W. Craft, Yadkin county, 1st premium, $10 for largest assorted variety grapes; J. Van Lindley 2d, $5.

N. W. Craft, 1st premium, $10 largest named variety grapes; B. Voltz 2d, $5.

Tho's Taylor, 1st premium, $10 best collection sun dried fruit, 5 pounds or more; Mrs. G. W. Albright 2d, $5.

M. T. Hughes, 1st special premium trees given by G. L. Anthony for best collection evaporated fruit, five pounds or more; . Van Lindley, agent for Clegg, 2d premium.

M. V. Taylor, 1st premium $2, for best six watermelons; Jas. H. West, agent for Dr. T. H. Wolfe, 2d, $1.

W. W. Patterson, 1st premium $2, for six best musk-melons; J. H. West, agent for Wolfe 2d, $1.

Mrs. W. M. Edwards, 1st special 100 peach and apple trees given by G. L. Anthony, for best collection of canned fruits.

Mrs. W. M. Edwards, 1st premium $10, best collection of canned vegetables.

Special mention is made in an exhibit made by James J. Oglivie on evaporated fruits for their excellence in appearance and flavor.

CLASS III.

Dr. Foust, 1st premium $40 for best and largest collection of fruits; J. Van Lindley 2d, $10.

G, L. Anthony, 1st premium, $20 best collection tomatoes; Mrs. W. F. Alderman 2d, $1.

Mrs. W. S. Ball, 1st premium, $5 best sample preserves; Mrs. G. W. Albright 2d, $2.

Miss Annie Dundas, 1st premium $5, best lot jellies; Mrs. D. E. Albright, 2d $2.

Mrs. D. E. Albright, 1st $5, best sour pickled fruit; Mrs. J. M. Ward 2d $2.

W. W. Patterson, 1st $5, sweet pickled fruit; Mrs. D. E. Albright, 2d, $2.

Miss Annie Dick, 1st, $2 boquet flowers; John Sampson, 2d, $1.

Miss Estelle Albright, 1st $2, boquet grasses; Mrs. J. W. Cook, 2d $1.

J. M. Garrett, special, 1 Diehl's patent movable bee hives given by Clark and Matthews.

CLASS IV.

L. L. Polk & Co., 1st, $5, on Senior Buckeye cider mill; W. H. Wakefield, 2d, on Gunn's fruit evaporator.—*Patriot.*

—Invalid wives and mothers quickly restored to health by using Brown's Iron Bitters. A true tonic.

Meeting of the Board of Commissioners, and other County Officials.

MONDAY'S SESSION.

Releases from poll taxes and allowing of pauper claims occupied a considerable time of the Board of Commissioners.

It was ordered that Emanuel Linville, Chas. Barrow and S. F. Jones be appointed school committeemen in Dist. No. 5, vice E. J. Warren and John Hester.

Ordered that Mary Whurley be sent to the Poor-house.

Ordered that H. C. Edwards be appointed a school committeeman in Dist. No. 18, for whites, in place of B. Y. Hendricks, removed from the district.

Ordered that N. G. Westmoreland's resignation as school committeeman in Dist. No. 11, be accepted and John Bostic be appointed in his stead.

The Board of Magistrates having met with the Board of Commissioners in joint session, they confirmed the levy of State and County taxes previously made by the Commissioners and which was published in full in this paper.

The Board of Magistrates then proceeded to hold an election for County Commissioners, there being a majority present, which resulted in the election of A. E. Conrad, T. T. Best and N. S. Cook.

In pursuance of section 19, School Law of 1881, the County Board of Education in joint session with the Board of Magistrates, then proceeded to the election of County Supt. of Pub. Instruction. On motion of Wm. Barrow, A. I. Butner, who had declared himself a candidate, was nominated and unanimously elected for a term of two years.

Ordered that T. M. Marshall, Jno. D. Waddell, Jr., and John Shouse be appointed a committee to superintend the building of a Stock Law Fence around Salem Chapel Township.

Ordered that J. S. King be appointed a school committeeman, in District No. 7, in place of J. H. Fair.

A petition was filed by the citizens of Kernersville, and other townships, asking for a new public road, the most practicable route from Pink Talleys, on the Hollow Road, to the corporate limits of Kernersville, connecting with Elm St.

Ordered further, that the clerk of this Board make advertisement of the same as required by law.

Ordered that the Clerk of this Board be authorized to list the Taxes of such persons, who have failed to do so, if sufficient excuse be shown, until the 2nd Monday in August, (14th), upon their paying the fees required by law.

Ordered that an election be held at L. S. Crutchfield's in Belew's Creek Township, on the 16th day of September, 1882, to submit the question of Stock or no Stock Law, in prescribed boundaries. F. Fulton was appointed Registrar and L. S. Crutchfield and Jno. W. Flynt, Judges of said election.

TUESDAY.

It appearing to the Board that the building of a fence is necessary, and material, for the benefit of that portion of Broadbay township adopting the Stock Law, it was ordered that a tax be levied in Broadbay township on all real estate situated inside of the Stock Law boundaries of fifty cents on the $100 valuation thereof for the purpose of defraying expenses of the same.

It appearing to the Board that it would be better to let out the County Poor-house on the first day of August of each year instead of December 1st, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Board that the present overseer, A. S. Waggoner, has filled the position acceptably, and said Waggoner applying to be continued as keeper another year; it was ordered that said Waggoner be employed as keeper of the Poor-house for 12 months with a salary at the rate of $300 per annum, to begin on the first Monday in January next, he having been heretofore employed for one year ending on that day at a salary of $200 per annum. The increase of salary from $200 to $300 being in consideration of the services of his sons and daughters.

Ordered by the Board of Education that $100 of the school fund be appropriated to the County Superintendent for the purpose of carrying on a Teachers' Institute for six weeks in Winston Township, to begin on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in September next.

Ordered by the Board that Wm. Ebert be appointed to sell such stock law fence and gates around South Fork Township which has been considered useless by reason of adjoining Townships adopting the Stock Law, and report proceedings to the Board.

Ordered that B. Y. Rayle be notified to pay $2 per month rent for the office he occupies in the Courthouse.

No further business the Board adjourned to meet 1st Monday in September next.—*Sentinel.*

The following business was transacted on Monday and Tuesday of this week:

Wm. Bynum was appointed County student to the University.

Ordered that the Court-house Square be repaired.

Ordered that the Stock Law in Vienna and Lewisville townships be declared in force on and after August 25th.

Revision of Tax list, re-assessments, etc.

—To strengthen and build up the system, a trial will convince you that Brown's Iron Bitters is the best medicine made.

—Do not forget that leached wood ashes makes one of the most valuable special manures. The house that has a great pile of ashes about it has an owner that does not understand his business.

A Beneficent Action.

The miserable looks and feelings of those confined at desks or work tables, are caused by weak Stomach, Kidneys or Bowels. Parker's Ginger Tonic without intoxicating has such a beneficent action on these organs and so cleanses the poisonous matters from the system, that rosy cheeks and good health are soon brought back again.—*Express.*

Don't Waste Money

On trashy extracts when you can buy a lasting perfume so delightfully fragrant and refreshing as Floreston Cologne.

Salem Academy

FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG WOMEN,

SALEM, N. C.

ASSUMES special responsibility for the education as well as the instruction of those committed to its charge.

For new Catalogue, containing requirements for admission, courses of study in Academic and other Departments, and full information in regard to system of domestic arrangements and methods of instruction, address

REV. J. T. ZORN,
Principal.

Seventy-ninth Annual Session begins September 7, 1882.

STRENGTH

to vigorously push a business, strength to study a profession, strength to regulate a household, strength to do a day's labor without physical pain. All this represents what is wanted, in the often heard expression, "Oh! I wish I had the strength!" If you are broken down, have not energy, or feel as if life was hardly worth living, you can be relieved and restored to robust health and strength by taking BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, which is a true tonic—a medicine universally recommended for all wasting diseases.

501 N. Fremont St., Baltimore

During the war I was injured in the stomach by a piece of a shell, and have suffered from it ever since. About four years ago it brought on paralysis, which kept me in bed six months, and the best doctors in the city said I could not live. I suffered fearfully from indigestion, and for over two years could not eat solid food and for a large portion of the time was unable to retain even liquid nourishment. I tried Brown's Iron Bitters and now after taking two bottles I am able to get up and go around and am rapidly improving.

G. DECKER.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is a complete and sure remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Weakness and all diseases requiring a true, reliable, non-alcoholic tonic. It enriches the blood, gives new life to the muscles and tone to the nerves.

Notice of Sale.

U. S. INTENRAL REVENUE,
FIFTH DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Winston, N. C., August 2, 1882.

Under and by right of a Warrant of Distraint, issued by the Collector of said District under his hand and official seal, bearing date the 1st day of August, 1882, whereby I am commadded, that of the Goods, Chattels and Real Estate of John H. Stipe, of the County of Forsyth, in said District, I make the sum of One Hundred and Twenty-eight Dollars and Thirty one Cents, with penalty interest and costs, I have levied upon the following decribed property to wit: A certain tract of land of about 2 Acres, in the town of Lewisville, Forsyth County, North Carolina, bounded by lands of D. H. Starbuck, L. C. Laughenour, M. L. Stipe and S. F. Conrad. All of which I shall offer at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, for Cash, at the town of Lewisville, in said County, at one o'clock, p. m., on the 30th day of August, 1882, to satisfy said warrant.

Dated at Winston, this 2d day of August, 1882.

H. C. THOMAS,
Deputy Collector.

no32—3t

R. B. KERNER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WINSTON, N. C.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.

The Best, Cleanest and most Economical Hair Dressing.

Never Fails to Restore the youthful color to grey hair. 50c and $1 sizes at Druggists.

Floreston Cologne.

A new and exceedingly fragrant and lasting perfume. Price 25 and 50c.

PARKER'S
GINGER TONIC

A Pure Family Medicine that Never Intoxicates.

If you are a mechanic or farmer, worn out with overwork, or a mother run down by family or household duties try PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

If you are a lawyer, minister or business man exhausted by mental strain or anxious cares do not take intoxicating stimulants, but use PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

If you have Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Kidney or Urinary Complaints, or if you are troubled with any disorder of the lungs, stomach bowels, blood or nerves you can be cured by PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

If you are wasting away from age, dissipation or any disease or weakness and require a stimulant take GINGER TONIC at once: it will invigorate and build you up from the first dose but will never intoxicate. It has saved hundreds of lives it may save yours.

HISCOX & CO., 163 William St., New York. 50c. and one dollar sizes, at all dealers in medicine.

GREAT SAVING BUYING DOLLAR SIZE.

Summer Complaints

At this season, various diseases of the bowels are prevalent, *and many lives are lost* through lack of knowledge of a safe and sure remedy. PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER is a *sure* cure for Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, etc., and is *perfectly safe.*

Read the following:

BAINBRIDGE, N. Y., March 22, 1881.
PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER *never fails to afford instant relief* for cramp and pain in the stomach
JOSEPH BURDITT.

NICHOLVILLE, N. Y., Feb. 2, 1881.
The *very best* medicine I know of for dysentery, cholera morbus, and cramps in the stomach. Have used it for years, and it is *sure cure* every time.
JULIUS W. DEE.

MOINGONA, IOWA, March 12, 1881.
I have used your PAIN KILLER in severe cases of cramp, colic, and cholera morbus, and it gave almost instant relief.
E. E. CALDWELL.

CARNESVILLE, GA., Feb. 28, 1881.
For twenty years I have used your PAIN KILLER in my family. Have used it many times for bowel complaints, and it *always cures.* Would not feel safe without a bottle in the house.
J. B. IVIE.

SACO, ME., Jan. 22, 1881.
Have used PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER for twelve years. It is *safe, sure, and reliable.* No mother should allow it to be out of the family.
H. I. NAYES.

ONEIDA, N. Y., Feb. 18, 1881.
We began using it over thirty years ago, and it always gives immediate relief. Would hardly dare to go to bed without a bottle in the house.
W. O. SPERRY.

CONWAYBORO, S. C., Feb. 25, 1881.
Nearly every family in this section keeps a bottle in the house.
DR. E. MORTON.

U. S. CONSULATE.
CREFELD, RHENISH PRUSSIA, Feb. 8, 1881.
I have KNOWN PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER almost from the day it was introduced, and after years of observation and use I regard its presence in my household as an *indispensable necessity.*
I. S. POTTER, U. S. Consul.

BURTON-ON-TRENT, ENG.
I had been several days suffering severely from diarrhœa, accompanied with intense pain, when I tried your PAIN KILLER, and found almost instant relief.
H. J. NOONE.

31 MONTAGUE ST., LONDON, ENG.
During a residence of twenty-three years in India, I have given it in many cases of diarrhœa, dysentery, and cholera, and never knew it to fail to give relief.
R. CLARIDGE.

No family can safely be without this invaluable remedy. Its price brings it within the reach of all.

For sale by all druggists at 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per bottle.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors,
Providence, R. I.

TRADE MARK. Seminal Pastille

A safe and positively effective cure for Seminal Emissions, Sexual Debility, Impotency by the only Physician who has made a specialty of these diseases. Their powers are wonderful and do not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life. They restore the lost in every respect, and in a comparatively short time. They are a prescription of a regular graduate of medicine, and have been used in private practice with the most wonderful success. They are entirely vegetable, containing neither opium nor mercury in any form, and are the only known remedy that will positively restore the sexual organs to their original vigor. Put up in vest pocket vials, containing fifty pills, with full directions for use in all cases. Sent by mail, securely sealed, to any address on receipt of price, $1 per vial. Full descriptive circular sent free. Address all orders to the sole proprietors, HARRIS REMEDY CO., DRUGGISTS, Market and 5th Streets, ST. LOUIS, MO.

LOOK OUT!

N. T. SHORE & CO.,
SALE N. C.

HAVING carried on the GROCERY BUSINESS for the past 12 months, we announce to the citizens of Salem, Winston and vicinity, and the public generally, that we intend in the future, as in the past, to keep the best stock of

Family Groceries,

ever offered in this market.

Good Coffee at from 15 to 25 cents. Best qualities of Sugar. Good Tea, as cheap as the cheapest. Best Rice, Barley Hominy, Grits and Oatmeal. Best quality of Spices constantly on hand.

Soda and Lemon Biscuits, and Ginger Snaps, fresh from the bakery. Royal Baking Powders, best in use.

Canned Goods.

Oysters, Sardines, Salmon.

Plain and Fancy Candies.

No. 1 Syrup, as good as the best. No 2 and 5 Syrup and Cuba and New Orleans Molasses. Baker's Chocolate.

CHOICE BACON AND LAR
AND GOOD FLOUR AND MEAL
always on hand.

No. 1 Apple Vinegar. White Wine Vinegar Mackerel. Best Kerosene Oil. Candles. Matches. J. & P. Coats' Thread. Cigars. Black Mountain, Durham and Little Joker Smoking Tobacco. Chewing Tobacco, and Snuff, as good as can be found in this market. Soaps and Starch in any quantity. Crockery, Glassware and Lamp Goods. with many other articles too tedious to mention.

Country Produce

Bought for Cash or Barter.

CALL AND SEE US.

Thanking you for your kind patronage we hope to merit a continuance of the same

N. T. SHORE & CO.,
West side of Public Square, Salem, N. C.
Salem, N. C., May 12, 1881.-18.

IMMENSE
NURSERY STOCK.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF
Apple, Peach, Pear and Cherry Trees, Grape Vines and Strawberry Plants etc,
ever grown at the
CEDAR COVE NURSERIES,

is now offered for fall planting to the fruit planting public.

All the new as well as the old leading sorts of all kinds of hardy fruits are grown there.

Orders early.

Send name and address for catalogue with prices.

Address,
N. W. CRAFT,
Shore, Yadkin County, N. C.
May 25, 1882.-21-9 mo.

Waughtown Academy,
Male and Female.

FALL SESSION will begin Tuesday August 1st, 1882. Board, $6 to $8 per month. Tuition, $10 to $15 per session of 20 weeks. For further particulars address

W. B. WAFF, Principal,
Salem P. O., N. C.
June 15, 1882.-24-2m.

CEO. E. NISSEN & CO.,
SALEM, N. C.,
WAGON MANUFACTURERS.

Using only the best of materials, we make the best of work, and warrant every job. We have the oldest and largest Wagon Works, and our wagons have the best reputation of any in the State. Every Wagon bears the name "J. P. NISSEN, Salem, P. O., N. C." Write for prices. Refer to all who are using our Wagons

Bingham School,
Established in 1793,

MEBANEVILLE, N. C.,

is PRE-EMINENT among Southern Boarding Schools for boys, in age, numbers and area of patronage.

The 177th Session will begin (in new buildings,) July 20th, 1882.

For catalogue giving full particulars,
Address MAJ. R. BINGHAM, Supt.

FARMERS
Look! Look!! Look!!!
TO YOUR INTEREST,

and don't fail to secure
Tate's Improved Little Monitor Grain and Seed Separator,

if you want clean seed and best grade of flour, and compete for the premiums to be awarded at the WHEAT FAIR, Aug. 26th.

Now is your time to make money by investing in one of those valuable machines.

If you have this Mill, you can get No. 1 seed out of your filthiest wheat. It will separate all the different kinds of filth, such as oats, barley, rye, cheat, cockle, smut, wild onions, rat dirt, &c., and give you two grades once running through; first grade all the largest and best matured kernels, for seed; second grade cleaned so that it will make No. 1 flour without running through the smutter, thus you save all your screenings to feed your stock. This point alone will save cost of the Machine in cleaning 300 bushels. You will also save 1 peck per acre in seeding, and make from 3 to 5 bushels more per acre in harvesting, by using the LITTLE MONITOR. You can also clean your clover and grass seed to perfection. Your oats, barley, rye, corn, buck wheat, flax seed, &c.

Don't lose any time, but call and examine the machine for yourselves. If you cannot call, send for illustrated circulars.

Shop on Main street, opposite Big Coffee Pot, Salem, N. C.

Very Respectfully,
W. M. TATE.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 3, 1882.—31-3m.

F. & H. Fries. Cotton and Woolen Manufacturers, Salem, N. C., Aug. 8, 1882.—Messrs. E. TATE & SON, Dear Sirs:—We have used one of your Little Monitors for several years and are pleased with the work; we have examined the machines you now offer to the public, and think them to be better than the one we use, and would suggest to farmers having much grain to save or prepare for market, that they give the machine a thorough trial and thereby improve the quality of their wheat. We think every neighborhood, if not every farmer, should have at least one of your machines.

Respectfully,
F. & H. FRIES.

FORK ACADEMY.

FALL SESSION will open August 8th, 1882. Tuition moderate. Good board can be obtained for $7.50 per month.

Address
J. T. ALDERMAN, Principal.
Fork Church, P. O., Davie Co., N. C.

University of North Carolina

NEXT SESSION begins AUGUST 31st, 1882. Expenses $185 to $250 per annum. Regular Courses of study lead to A. B., Ph. B., and B. S. Special courses, receiving Certificates and Diplomas, are open to Students. Schools of Law, Medicine & Pharmacy attached. A Teachers' Course has been established.

For particulars address
KEMP P. BATTLE, LL. D., President,
CHAPEL HILL, N. C.
Aug. 3, 1882.—31

THREE BIG SHOWS AT WINSTON,
TUESDAY, AUGUST 29,
10 O'CLOCK, A. M., AND 2 AND 7 O'CLOCK, P. M.
THREE PERFORMANCES.

Maybury, Pullman & Hamilton's
8 GRAND UNITED
MASTODON SHOWS!
COMPRISING SIX FULL DEPARTMENTS.

THE EGYPTIAN CARAVAN AND ORIENTAL MENAGERIE, THE COSMOPOLITAN AND TRANS-MARINE CIRCUS!

A Vast Aquarium of Sea Lions., Sea Leopards and Sea Elephants, An Immense Museum of Curiosities, a School of Mechanical Marvels.

FOR ONE PRICE OF ADMISSION.

We have a monopoly of all the Best Artists, the Rarest Animals, the most interesting Curiosities, the most ingenious Automania, the Finest Aviary.

A GRAND STREET PAGEANT.

OUR PRESENT ORGANIZATION IS COMPOSED OF

The Grand Cosmopolitan and Trans-Marine Circus.

THE VAST EGYPTIAN CARAVAN AND ORIENTAL MENAGERIE.

Prof. Brockway's Wonderful Troupe of
TRAINED BARBARY STEEDS.

MR. W. H. GORMAM,

The Champion Hurdle Rider of the World, and the only Equestrian who, during his bareback principal act, turns a Double Backward and Forward Somersault.

MISS PAULINE LEE,

Equestrienne and principal act rider; whose accomplishments are only excelled by her beauty and grace of execution.

Miss LOTTIE BELMONT,

Our Ærial Star, in her sensational divertisement upon the trapeze.

M'LLE ZOUILLA,

The only Lady Performer in the world who executes, while blindfold, the daring feat of riding a bicycle on a single wire across the pavilion, sixty feet above the heads of the audience. And who will walk this wire with her feet encased in wicker baskets, while she pushes a wheelbarrow in front of her on the wire.

M'LLE ROSE.

The Meteoric Sensation! Only lady performer in America who has ever executed successfully the Daring Ærial Dive! Being thrown 100 feet through the air, executing two complete revolutions in flight as she descends from the apex of the canvas. A standing Challenge of $500 is offered by the managers as a wager that no other woman on earth can or ever has accomplished this very difficult feat.

EL NINO EDDY,

Ærial Gymnast and Acrobat, the acknowledged champion slack-wire Equilibrist.

MONS. FOREPAW,

The human target! The Samson of the present day! Only man who has ever successfully executed the difficult feat of catching a flying cannon ball as it is shot from the mouth of a cannon, which is loaded and fired in the presence of the audience.

LA PETIT BLANCHE,

The Child Wonder in her difficult and attractive feats upon the dancing globe.

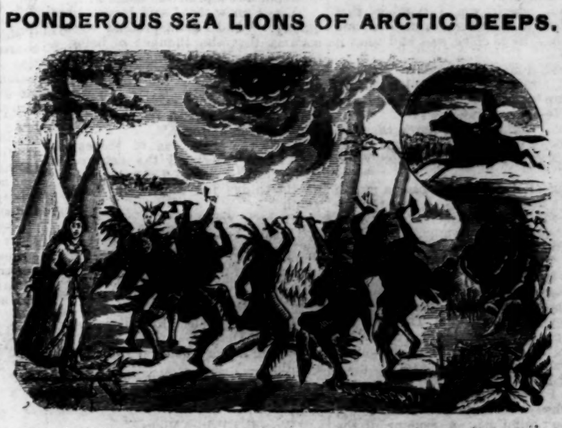
Prof. NEIL SMITH'S
Dog Circus and Troupe of Canine Comedians.

AN IMMENSE COMPANY OF GYMNASTS.

The Great War Elephant EMPEROR.

The oldest and one of the largest in America,

PONDEROUS SEA LIONS OF ARCTIC DEEPS.



☞ EXCURSION TRAINS ON ALL RAILROADS ON THE DAY OF EXHIBITION AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

We advertise nothing we do not exhibit and give 3 Exhibitions, 10 a. m., and 2 and 7 p. m.

The People's Press.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1882.

LOCAL ITEMS.

—Persons wishing to attend Memorial Lovefeast on Monday will please provide themselves with tickets by Friday noon. Tickets to be had at the Land Office.

—Camp meeting at Smith Grove, 4th Sunday in this month.

—Messrs. Fries are boring an artesian well at there new factory.

—Jesse Carter and family have returned to their home in Madison.

—A new foot-crossing now spans the creek, on the "Happy Hill road.

—Miss Mary Zevery and Lula Purnell have returned from Greensboro.

—Baptist protracted meeting at Clemmonsville, 4th Sunday in this month.

—New Moon last Sunday afternoon. First Quarter next Monday evening.

—A calithumpian party raised a big racket on "Hapy Hill," Tuesday night.

—Day's length to-day 13 hours and 20 minutes, with 230 days past and 136 days to come this year.

—We regret to learn that Wm. Snider, Sr., of South Fork, is quite sick.

—Internal Revenue collections, fifth district, for the week ending Saturday, August 12th, $33,056 71.

—We learn that Will. Thomas & Co. have opened a livery and sale stable at the Lum Hite store. Something new in the country.

—Remember the Forsyth County Wheat Fair opens on the 26th inst. We hope our farmers will make it a grand success.

—Messrs. F. & H. Fries have received at Wachovia Mills over 40,000 bushels of corn the past season. Value about $50,000.

—Mrs. James F. Brower, of Farmington, Davie county, is spending several weeks with her mother, Mrs. D. A. Keehln, in this place.

—Mrs. J. A. Butner, of this place, and her sister, Miss Emily Titze, of Lititz, Pa., are visiting relatives in Asheville.

—C. B. Brooks and family, W. A. Lemly and family, J. C. Buxton and family and Miss Laura Lemly, left for Beaufort on Tuesday morning.

—Miss Effie Fentress, of Raleigh, is visiting Miss Sophie Shultz, in this place. She was the recipient of a serenade by the Silver Cornet Band, on Saturday night last.

—The re-election of Prof. A. I. Butner to the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, gives general satisfaction. A better selection could not have been made.

W. L. Swaim, of South Fork township, was the recipient of an agreeable surprise on Thursday last, being his 65th year. It was a regular family re-union.

—Rev. George F. Bahnson and bride arrived from Neu Dietendorf, Germany, on Wednesday night of last week, and were the guests of Dr. H. T. Bahnson. They left for their home in Ebenezer, Wisconsin, on Tuesday evening last.

—Water melons have been selling the past week cheaper than we ever knew them to sell. We heard of one person who sold a load at one cent round. Such prices tickles old man Henry Reynolds (col.) so that he says he can't help smiling.

—That "fine old Deutchein Shentleman," the gardener at the Academy, presented us with a cabbage head on Tuesday, that would have made Arabi Pasha grin with delight. It was as solid as the old gardener himself, and as fine a specimen as we have seen this season. Thanks August.

—Among the druggists in attendance at the Pharmaceutical Association meetings in Winston last week, we noticed our young friend, Robert Beck, formerly of this place, but now doing business in Charlotte. We also noticed William Barker, of Salisbury, who at one time carried on the drug business in Winston.

—On Friday last, while William Miller was engaged in throwing scantling from a rack at Fogle Bro's Mills, in this place, a piece struck Jonas Weisner, who was passing near the rack at the time, on the head, inflicting an ugly scalp wound. He was taken to Dr. Gray, of Winston, who sewed up the wound.

—Dr. Matthews informs us that a negro named King, shot himself in the hand, beyond Salem bridge, on last Friday night. He told the Dr. that he saw a ghost in the road and in attempting to shoot it put the ball into one of his hands. He had probably been tampering with *spirits* which caused him to see ghosts.

—Poisoned apples failing to have any effect on the musk rats depredating on Calvin Hauser's corn, he sank a number of barrels near their headquarters, last Saturday night, and Sunday morning when he went to look after them he had the satisfaction of knowing there was one depredator less, having caught a large musk rat in one of the barrels.

—We copied from the Winston *Republican* last week the amount of various wheat crops. We have since been informed that the figures are much below the actual number of bushels raised. We give corrected figures below:

J. E. Mickey threshed out 580 bushels and J. P. Crews 515. Mr. Mickey's crop averaged 24 to one bushel sowing.

We are pleased to see the annual improvement in the yield of wheat, as well as other crops, as it indicates a better mode of farming. Where 5 and 8 bushels were usually harvested 15 and 20 is frequently the average now.

—Messrs. Fogle Brothers have, so far, made over 4,000 crates for peach packing, mostly used by shippers from this depot. There were at least 2,000 *baskets* of *extra* fruit also shipped from here, making in all 6,000 packages of fruit from Salem depot. We are satisfied we are under rather than over the mark. The *Republican* put the amount in dollars and cents at $10,000.

—A. J. Snider (Sandy), while mowing in his fence corners, found a guinea hen's nest with 40 eggs in it. Sandy felt like the little boy who set an old hen with 40 eggs, and when asked why he put so many eggs in the nest, replied, that he wanted to see the old hen spread herself. No doubt Sandy spread himself when he saw 40 eggs in one nest.

—A friend writes us to know what a "flying jenny" is. A flying jenny is a number of large hobby horses fixed in a circle and made to run around by a kind of horse power which is operated by a negro turning a crank. It is hard to turn, but the negro who turns it gets about 25 cents a day and prefers it to work. Those who ride on the flying jenny pay a dime for the privilege, and are entitled to a free ride if they succeed in taking a number of small rings, as they go round, which are suspended near the track. It is capital fun for the man who rides on a flying jenny, and it often costs him two or three dollars to get a free ride.

—A. B. Butner, near Hall's Ferry, Davie county, came near losing a valuable pair of mules, recently, under the following circumstances: His son Walter, 15 years of age, was driving the mules, which were attached to a wagon, into the boat at Bailey's Ferry when the hind wheels of the wagon struck the boat, with such force that the land chain broke, which caused the boat to shoot off from the bank leaving the hind part of the wagon dragging in the water, and knocking one of the mules off the boat into the water which was about 12 feet deep, leaving the other mule in the boat astride of the wagon tongue. Walter, with great presence of mind, cut the harness and started the mule to swimming, but before reaching the shore it became entangled in some willows and would have drowned had he not succeeded in getting to it in time with the boat and extricating it. The wagon fell from the boat, the running part sinking in 12 foot water and the body floating 2 miles down the river. It was certainly a narrow escape.

—Pilgrim church, Davidson county, is probably one of the oldest country churches in this part of the State. One hundred acres were granted to the "Dutch," as the grant read, from the Colonial Government, and a church built thereon, then probably by the Lutherans, and now jointly occupied by the Reformed Church, U. S., and Lutherans. A new house of worship is being built, mostly of timber selected on the lands of the church. On Sunday, August 6th, a pleasant re-union took place. Rev. Thomas Long held a "harvest home" meeting, and had with him five brothers, three of whom were ministers of the Reformed Church, one from Tayneytown, West Maryland, and two resident preachers. Two nephews also preachers, one from Pennsylvania and the other from Ohio, were also there. Three sermons were preached on Sunday and three on Monday, to large congregations of people. A collection was taken up to be applied to beneficiary education.

Laying of the Corner Stone of Elm Street Sunday School Chapel.

On Sunday evening last, at half past five o'clock, a large number of persons, including the officers, teachers and scholars of Elm Street Sunday School, assembled at the new chapel, now being erected for the Elm Street Sunday School, to witness the laying of the corner stone.

The exercises were opened by singing hymns No. 145 and 50, "To the Work," and "Precious Promise God hath given."

Rev. L. B. Wurreschke offered up a fervent prayer, after which, Rev. J. T. Zorn made an address.

Dr. Rondthaler, after making a few happy remarks to the teachers and scholars, and the large assemblage present, proceeded to read over the names of articles to be deposited in the niche, which were placed in a tin case, as their names were called out, by the Superintendent, E. A. Ebert, and were as follows:

Holy Bible, Moravian Text Book, Song Book used by Elm Street Sunday School, *Sunday School Quarterly*, *Sunday School World*, newspapers of the two towns, a History of the Sunday School, names of the officers and teachers and number of scholars attending the school.

The usual ceremony of placing the articles in the niche were then gone through with after which the assemblage was dismissed.

This School, which was organized in 1867, with Z. G. Hege as its first Superintendent, now numbers 17 officers and teachers and 135 scholars.

The new chapel is 40 feet wide and 65 long, and will be much more convenient for the school than the building now used.

THE GREAT SHOW.

The event of the year will be the grand street parade of Maybury, Pullman & Hamilton's Mastodon Circus and Menagerie, which exhibits in Winston, Tuesday, August 29th. This is one of the largest circuses that has ever visited this place, and we feel assured that it will please our people and make many friends among us. The press wherever it has exhibited are a unit in their words of praise of it. The show wintered in Louisville, Ky., and opened the season there with two day's performances on April 7 and 8. After seeing the show, the Louisville *Courier-Journal* says of it: "Maybury, Pullman & Hamilton's Grand United Mastodon Show gave two performances in Louisville, yesterday, which, considering the disadvantages of the weather and other drawbacks inseparable from the opening exhibition of the season, were very successful. The crowd at the afternoon performance was not as large as usually attend circuses here, owing to the rain which was falling at the time, but nevertheless it was by no means a small crowd, and at night it was all that could have been desired. The show was a good one. The menagerie is very interesting, while the ring performance is a long and varied one of much merit. All the features can not be mentioned, but it would be unfair not to give praise to the splendid horsemanship of Gorham, who, in his numerous bareback feats, displayed admirable skill and daring. The Zeiglers and Baldwins, in their athletic performances, were remarkably effective, as was the young "Ajax" in his fine contortions. The Belmoets were consumate masters of the trapeze, and added no little to the entertainment of the exhibition. The trained dogs and pony were perfect in their way, and were certainly among the most pleasing features of the show. Little Blanch Pullman, in her ball-rolling and skipping, was wonderfully expert, and Sallie and Will Marks, in their double equestrianship, were capital."

N. C. Pharmaceutical Association.

THIRD ANNUAL SESSION.

As previously announced, the Association met in Brown's hall, Winston, on Wednesday of last week. Dr. Shaffner, of Salem, welcomed the members of the Association as follows, which we copy from the *Leader*:

Mr. President and gentlemen, members of the N. C. Pharmaceutical Association: I have pleasure in bidding you welcome; welcome to our hills and valleys, our homes and firesides; a welcome not confined to the resident members of your Association, but the heart and hand of everybody in this community.

We are glad, gentlemen, to have you meet in our midst—to have you deliberate here on the advancement of your professional calling—one that goes hand in hand with that of the physician, who, for a succesful pursuit of his profession, is so vastly dependent upon the honesty and skill of the dispensing druggist.

In no department of practical science has advancement been more rapid and astonishing in recent years, than that of Pharmaceutical art; and now in lieu of the large bolus, nauseous decoctions, crude mixtures, and very often hurtful compounds, which physicians prescribed, several decades ago, we have thanks to improved Pharmacy—reliable extracts, delicate elixsrs, attractive pilules, and many other inviting preparations for the alleviation of human suffering. And to your credit let it be proclaimed throughout the land, that while in nearly every other pursuit, the practice of adulteration has become disgracefully common, the dispensing Pharmacist has so far maintained the honesty and probity of his profession.

Then, gentlemen, please remember, you have our heartiest good-will and sympathy while you seek to exalt the standard, and elevate the dignity of your profession. Your progress and prosperity is a matter of prime importance to our whole people, and in an especial degree to the members of the medical profession, with whom the Druggist is so intimately associated day by day.

And finally, in moments of leisure, ever remember our doors are wide open; the latchstring hangs out; our institutions of learning invite your visits; our warehouses, mills, factories and machine shops are open for your inspection; in short, the people of the twin towns bid you thrice welcome, and invoke blessings upon your deliberations.

Dr. W. C. Porter, of Greensboro, responded in substance, as follows:

"We are now assembled in this young and thriving city of Winston, in our third annual meeting. It gives me pleasure to state that the act under which we exist as an incorporated institution—imperfect as it is—has been productive of much good already to the interests of our profession in North Carolina. * * * *

But when we add to this, the free discussion of subjects of interest to us all, the presentation of ideas evolved in the course of business, which may be of benefit to us all, and the answers upon due consideration, of queries propounded at the preceding meeting, we cannot fail to realize that the interchange of experience, and the consequent scientific research produced thereby, is elevating the standard of professional thought, and its effect will be to restrict the practice of pharmacy to properly qualified pharmacists in North Carolina. * * * *

I hope the introduction of the new Pharmacopœia will have the effect of inducing our pharmacists to prepare in their own stores and laboratories more of their medical compounds. We purchase too many fluid extracts, elixirs, &c., of the manufacturing specialists, which we should, and can make of as good or better quality, and at the same time instruct our clerks. Our clerks must have experience in compounding in order to become expert Pharmacists."

About fifty members were present out of a roll of 171. Eleven new members were present.

The Association is out of debt and has a surplus of $500.

Dr. Thompson's report from the Committee on Education, recommending a pharmaceutical department at the State University was adopted.

Messrs Horne & Williams, of Fayetteville, were awarded a diploma for best lot of preparations.

Several Northern manufacturers had a fine display of druggists goods.

Dr. Westmorelands machine for bottling heavy oils was approved.

Wilmington is the place of meeting next year.

The new officers are as follows:

President—Wm. Simpson, Raleigh.

First Vice-President—E. H. Meadows, Newbern.

Second Vice-Presiden—V. O. Thompson, Winston.

Third Vice-President—T. C Smith, Charlotte.

Secretary—J. C. Munds, Wilmington.

Treasurer—A. S. Lee, Raleigh.

Local Secretary—J. Hardin, Wilmington.

—Ex. Committee—A. S. Mace, Newbern; E. M. Nodal, Wilson; N. R. Tunstall, Statesville; H. R. Heure, Fayetteville; J. P. Stedman, Raleigh; Watt Martin, Winston.

Delegates to Am. Phar. Association which meets at Niagara Falls in September—E. V. Zoeller, T. C. Smith, Wm. Simpson, J. G. N. Cordon, A. S. Lee.

We regret we were unable to attend the splendid banquet at the Central Hotel, but we know it was all that could be desired. The tables groaned under the finely arranged viands, and the members and guests enjoyed the good things.

The *Leader* reports the following tonsts among the many offered:

Retiring President, responded to by S. J. Hinsdale.

President Elect, William Simpson.

Secretary, J. C. Munds.

North Carolina Pharmacists, E. H. Meadows.

Pharmaceutical Education in North Carolina, E. M. Nodal.

Salem-Winston, J. F. Shaffner.

Press of Salem-Winston, J. W. Goslen.

Manufacturing Pharmaceutical Preparations, J. B. Campbell.

DAVIDSON COUNTY ITEMS.

From the Lexington Dispatch.

The County Commissioners transacted the usual amount of routine business last week, drew jurors for the Fall term of the Superior Court. We append a list of the names:

FIRST WEEK.—Riley Leonard, J W Branson, George Sechrist, L S Burkhead, J H Humphreys, J S Phillips, Sr, E C Stroup, Joseph Yokeley, J M Conrad, Geo Smith, J R Mendenhall, P A Saugh, Geo Harrison, Filmore Ingram, E P Mullican, O B Heitman, W H Sills, H A Trantham, R B Gentle, Hamilton Tise, B L Farabee, J L Smith, G F Smith of Alfred, Joseph Thomas, J M Regan, Jesse Knouse, Geo Koontz, D L Trexler, S W Rice, Costin Blackburn, F T Walser, Andrew Perryman, T C Ford, Will Kepley, G W Grimes, Charles Farable.

SECOND WEEK.—Moses Lamb, W C Loftin, J F L Tussey, D W Wagoner, T S Welfare, Eli Everhart, R H Humphreys, P M Frank, J L Clodfelter, L E Johnson, S I Bailey, H L Sink, J D Wilson, D M Foust, Ephraim Weesner, A E Clodfelter, John Brendle, Thomas Smith of James.

The Justices of the Peace of Davidson county met in the Courthouse, at Lexington, on Monday of last week, and elected the following Board of County Commissioners: S S Jones, W P Redwine and A H Kendall. H T Phillips was reelected Superintendent of Public Instruction without opposition. The selections are all good, and will doubtless give satisfaction to the public.

Improvement for Mind and Body.

There is more strength-restoring power in a bottle of Parker's Ginger tonic than in a bushel of malt or a gallon of milk. As an appetizer, blood purifier and kidney corrector, there is nothing like it, and invalids consequently find it a wonderful invigorant for mind and body.—*Commercial.*

Found at Last.

An agreeable dressing for the hair, that will stop its falling, has been long sought for. Parker's Hair Balsam, distinguished for its purity, fully supplies this want.

MARRIED.

In the Moravian church, at Neu Dietendorf, Thuringia, Germany, on July 4th, 1882, by the Rev. Louis Erzleben, of Berlin, Prussia, the Rev. GEORGE F. BAHNSON, formerly of this place, now of Ebenezer, Wisconsin, to MISS MARIE E., second daughter of the Rev. T. J. Raillard, of Neu Dietendorf.

DIED.

Near Elbaville, Fulton township, Davie County, on Monday, July 31st, Mrs. JOHN HEGE, aged about 52 years. On the Monday following, Aug. 7th, at the same place, very suddenly, of heart disease, JOHN HEGE, husband of the above named lady, aged 70 years, 7 months and a few days. Thus husband and wife died within a week of each other.

—Malaria, Chills and Fever, and Bilious attacks positively cured with Emory's Standard Cure Pills—an infallible remedy: never fail to cure the most obstinate, long-standing cases where Quinine and all other remedies had failed. They are prepared expressly for malarious sections, in double boxes, two kinds of Pills, containing a strong cathartic and a chill breaker, sugar-coated; contain no Quinine or Mercury, causing no griping or purging; they are mild and efficient, certain in their action and harmless in all cases; they effectually cleanse the system, and give new life and tone to the body. As a household remedy they are unequaled. For Liver Complaint their equal is not known; one box will have a wonderful effect on the worst case. They are used and prescribed by Physicians, and sold by Druggists everywhere, or sent by mail, 15 and 50 cent boxes. Emory's Little Cathartic Pills, best ever made, only 15 cents. Standard Cure Co., 114 Nassau street, New York.

ROLAND

CHILLED PLOWS.

These Plows have genuine chilled mouldboards which are harder than steel.

Having the sloping landside, and reversible slip points, they are the best running and most economical Plow, to the farmer, of any made.

CHAMPION

GRAIN DRILL.

This Drill has force feed distributors for both wheat and grass seed, and has the only Fertilizer attachment that will sow stickey phosphate. It is the simplest, lightest running and best Drill made.

BRITISH MIXTURE.

This celebrated Fertilizer has gained its great popularity not only on account of the price, but because its effects are uniformly good, and it has been found to give more *Fertilizer* for each dollar paid than can be procured *from any other source.*

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No. 104 S. Charles Street,

BALTIMORE, MD.

MANUFACTURER OF

Agricultural Specialties.

1o, 12.—2m.

COTTON is KING BUT OUR ENGINE IS KING of COTTON!

Invaluable patented improvements found in no other ENGINES in the world. For Pamphlets and Price List, (also for SAW MILLS), address THE AULTMAN & TAYLOR CO., Mansfield, Ohio.

A FORSYTH COUNTY FAIR.

ALL PERSONS ARE INVITED TO BE PRESENT AUGUST 26th.

WACHOVIA MILLS, SALEM, N. C., July 17, 1882.

To the Farmers of Forsyth County:

We again call the attention of our farmer friends to our premiums on wheat, and state that the contest will take place at

Pace's Warehouse, Saturday, August 26th, 1882,

from 10 to 12 o'clock. At 2 P. M., Col. L. L. Polk, of Raleigh, will deliver an address in the Warehouse, on agriculture, and after this address the premiums will be awarded, according to the decision of gentlemen selected from Davie, Davidson, Guilford, Stokes and Yadkin. The premiums promised will be as follows: $25.00 in cash for 5 bushels best white wheat:

3 bushels best white wheat to person having 2nd quality white wheat.

2 bushels best white wheat to person having 3rd quality white wheat.

$25.00 in cash for 5 bushels best red wheat.

3 bushels best red wheat to person having 2nd quality red wheat.

2 bushels best red wheat to person having 3rd quality red wheat.

Decisions will be rendered 1st by the cleanliness. 2nd by the yield per acre. 3d by weight of 5 measured bushels.

We propose the same premiums to the farmers of Forsyth for the next crop of wheat to be harvested in 1883.

Very Respectfully,

F. & H. FRIES.

ALL PERSONS INVITED TO BE PRESENT AUGUST 26th.

WINSTON, N. C., July 17th, 1882.

To the Farmers of Forsyth County:

GENTLEMEN:—We offer to the farmers, who used Allison & Addison's Star Brand Wheat Manure on their wheat crop last fall, the following premiums. The premiums are to be awarded by a committee of five, at the County Wheat Fair which is to be held at PACE'S WAREHOUSE, SATURDAY, AUGUST 26th, 1882.

No. 1. For the largest yield and best wheat on 10 acres, 4 sacks Star Brand Wheat Manure. 5 bushels to be exhibited.

No. 2. For the largest yield and best wheat on 5 acres, 3 sacks Star Brand Wheat Manure. 5 bushels to be exhibited.

No. 3. For the largest yield and best wheat on 3 acres, 2 sacks Star Brand Wheat Manure. 5 bushels to be exhibited.

No. 4. For the largest yield and best wheat on 1 acre, 1 sack Star Brand Wheat Manure. 5 bushels to be exhibited.

Parties wishing to contend for the premiums will please call at our store as soon as practicable and leave their names, and the number of premiums they wish to enter for.

We offer the same premiums to farmers who use the Star Brand Wheat Manure this fall: premiums to be awarded at next year's County Fair. Respectfully,

HINSHAW & BYNUM.

N. B.—Col. L. L. Polk, of Raleigh, will deliver an address in PACE'S WAREHOUSE at 2 P. M., AUGUST 26th. After this address the premiums will be awarded.

July 20, 1882.—29-tf.

NEW CARDEN

BOARDING SCHOOL

THIS SCHOOL has just completed its fifty-sixth year of successful work. Since its organization, even through the late war, it has been sustained without any suspension of its sessions.

The School buildings are situated six miles west of Greensboro, on the Salem Railroad, in a locality second to none in the State for its healthfulness. Valuable improvements have been made during the past two years, both for the comfort of the students and for increasing the facilities of instruction. The attendance during the year just closed, has been full.

By order of the Trustees, the Calendar has been changed. Hereafter each scholastic year will begin on the **1st MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER,** and continue ten months, with two short vacations, as shown in Catalogue. Information concerning the School will be gladly given to any one applying to

JESSE M. BUNDY, Supt.

New Garden, Guilford Co., N. C.

July 20, 1882.—29-8w.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

NORTHERN ICE!

HAVING RECEIVED A SUPPLY OF the celebrated

KENNEBEC RIVER ICE,

I am now prepared to furnish my friends, and the public generally, in Winston-Salem and neighboring towns, at short notice, with large or small quantities of the above

CLEAR, FIRM, CRYSTAL ICE,

throughout the entire season. For the convenience of my customers, I have

5, 10 and 25 pound Tickets.

I will sell in lots of $5 worth and over at a discount of 5 per cent. My wagon will deliver in

WINSTON AND SALEM

free of charge regularly every morning, "Sundays excepted," delivering lat Saturday evenings for Sundays. I have completed, on the corner of 3ad and Depot streets, my

LARGE ICE-HOUSE AND OFFICE,

where I can be found at all times during business hours.

Soliciting your orders, by mail or otherwise, which shall have prompt and personal attention, I remain,

Very respectfully.

DAVID H. KING,

3rd and Depot Streets,

WINSTON, N. C.

29-tf.

DR. BUTTS DISPENSARY.

Established 1847 at 12 N. 8th Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE Physicians in charge of this old and well known institution are regular graduates in medicine and surgery. Years of Experience in the treatment of Chronic Diseases have made their skill and ability so much superior to that of the ordinary practitioner, that they have acquired a national reputation through their treatment of complicated cases.

INDISCRETION OR EXPOSURE Producing affections of the **blood, skin** or **bones,** treated with success, on scientific principles, without using Mercury or other Poisonous Medicines and at moderate expense.

YOUNG MEN and those of middle age who are suffering from organic weakness that unfits its victims for business or marriage, permanently cured, at moderate expense.

PATIENTS TREATED by Mail and Express but where possible personal consultation is preferred, which is **FREE** and invited. List of questions to be answered by patients desiring treatment mailed free to any address on application.

(Persons suffering from Rupture should send their address, and learn something to their advantage. It is not a truss.) Communications strictly confidential, and should be addressed DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

GEO. W. HINSHAW. WADE H. BYNUM.

THE LATEST ARRIVAL OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS.

HINSHAW & BYNUM,

WHOLESALE MERCHANTS

—AND—

RETAIL DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

WINSTON, N. C., MAY 20TH, 1882.

Our unequaled facilities for handling goods, and our steadily increasing trade plainly show that we are making it to the interest of all classes to trade with us.

OUR WHOLESALE DEPARTMENTS

are separate from our RETAIL STORE, and are fitted up especially for the business. In these departments we carry a large and well selected stock of Goods, bought with an eye to the wants of the merchants of the surrounding country. Our prices compare favorably with those of the leading houses both in this State and in Richmond, Va. A large proportion of these goods we buy direct from first hands, in original packages, and not only secure the lowest prices obtainable, but also save all the discounts. We sell at Factory Prices:

T. Miles and Son's Philadelphia Hand Made Shoes,

J. & P. COATS' SPOOL COTTON. BELLEMONT.

GRANITE & RANDLEMAN PLAIDS,

Fries' Jeans, Cottonades,

BUNCH COTTON & ARISTA SHEETING,

THOMASVILLE SHOES, &C,

The Merchants of the surrounding counties will save money by giving us their orders.

OUR RETAIL STORE IS EQUALED BY NONE IN WESTERN N. C.

—WE SELL AT LOWEST PRICES—

Dress Goods, Notions, Trimmings, Laces, Fringes, Hamburgs, Cottonades, Linen Drills, Jeans, Cassimeres, Clothing, Stetton Hats, Boots and Shoes, Trunks, Umbrellas, Parasols. Drugs, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Leads, Syrup, Coffee, Sugar, Salt, Leather, Meat, Lard, Flour, Corn, Ship Stuff, Nails, Horse and Mule Shoes, Hoes, Mattocks, Grass Blades, Sythes and Cradles, Axes, Trace Chains, Tames, Locks, Screws, Butts, Saws, Forks, Shovels, Spades, Plows, Cutlery, Tin Ware, &c.

We buy WHEAT, OATS, RYE, CORN, PEAS, BEANS, FLAX SEED, EGGS, BUTTER, BEESWAX, FLOUR, DRIED FRUITS and all other salable produce.

We invite you to call and examine our stock and prices.

Very Respectfully,

HINSHAW & BYNUM.

D^r HARTER'S IRON TONIC.

A combination of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and Phosphorus in a palatable form. The only preparation of iron that will not blacken the teeth, so characteristic of other iron preparations.

GENTLEMEN: I have used DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC in my practice, and in an experience of twenty-five years in medicine, have never found anything to give the results that DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC does. In many cases of Nervous Prostration, Female Diseases, Dyspepsia, and an impoverished condition of the blood, this peerless remedy, has in my hands, made some wonderful cures. Cases that have baffled some of our most eminent physicians, have yielded to this great and incomparable remedy. I prescribe it in preference to any iron preparation made. In fact, such a compound as DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is a necessity in my practice. DR. ROBERT SAMUELS.

ST. LOUIS, MO., NOV. 26th, 1881. 3304 Wash Avenue.

It gives color to the blood, natural healthful tone to the digestive organs and nervous system, making it applicable to General Debility, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Vital Powers and Impotence.

IRON TONIC.

MANUFACTURED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., 213 N. MAIN ST., ST. LOUIS.

Gray & Martin,

DRUGGISTS,

Winston, N. C.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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Agent for Salem, Winston and vicinity.

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PRACTICAL

Marble-Worker

AND DEALER IN

MONUMENTS

AND

TOMBSTONES.

WINSTON, N. C.

Write for Price List and Designs.

March 21—26-12—1 year.

BOOKS

AT COST

AT SALEM BOOKSTORE

—Best ever made, Emory's Little Cathartic Pills, pleasant to take, sugar-coated; no griping; only 15 cents a box, of Druggists or by mail. Standard Cure Co., 114 Nassau street, New York.

TUTT'S PILLS

SYMPTOMS OF A

TORPID LIVER.

Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the Shoulder blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache generally over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, highly colored Urine, and

CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25 cents. 35 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts Instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

OFFICE, 35 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK.

(Dr. TUTT'S MANUAL of Valuable Information and Useful Receipts will be mailed FREE on application.)

FREE Send to MOORE'S BUSINESS UNIVERSITY Atlanta, Ga. For Illustrated Circular. A live actual Business School. *Established twenty years.*

PATENTS

We continue to act as Solicitors for Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, etc., for the United States, Canada, Cuba, England, France, Germany, etc. We have had **thirty-five years' experience.**

Patents obtained through us are noticed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. This large and splendid illustrated weekly paper, **$3.20 a year,** shows the Progress of Science, is very interesting, and has an enormous circulation. Address MUNN & CO., Patent Solicitors, Pub'rs. of SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, 37 Park Row, New York. ☛ Hand book about Patents free.

North Carolina R.R.

Condensed Schedules.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

Date, Feb. 19 1882.	No. 51. Daily.	No. 53. Daily
Leave Charlotte	3 55 a m	6 50 p m
" Salisbury	5 51 a m	8 51 p m
" High Point	7 20 a m	10 44 p m
Arrive Greensboro	8 00 a m	11 20 p m
Leave Greensboro	8 25 a m	.....
Arrive Hillsboro	11 04 a m	.....
" Durham	11 48 a m	.....
" Raleigh	1 15 p m	.....
Leave "	1 40 p m	.....
Arrive Goldsboro	4 20 p m	.....

No. 17—Daily, except Saturday.
Leave Greensboro 6 00 p m.
Arrive at Raleigh 3 04 a. m.
Arrive Goldsboro 8 00 a. m.

No. 51—Connects at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West, via Danville. At Goldsboro with W. & W. R. R. for Wilmington.

No. 53.—Connects at Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R., for all points in Western North Carolina daily; at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

Date, Feb. 19, 188 .	No. 8 Daily	o. 52 Daily
Leave Goldsboro	10 20 a m	.....
Arrive Raleigh	12 40 p m	.....
Leave "	4 10 p m	.....
Arrive Durham	5 25 p m	.....
" Hillsboro	6 07 p m	.....
" Greensboro	7 30 p m	.....
Leave "	9 10 p m	4 m
Arrive High Point	9 43 p m	m
" Salisbury	11 05 p m	m
" Charlotte	12 30 a m	11 3[illegible] a m

No. 18, D'lyex Sunday—Lv. Golds. 2 50 p. m.
Ar. Raleigh 7 10 p. m.
Lv. Raleigh 5 00 a. m.
Ar. Greensboro 2 20 p. m.

No. 50—Connects at Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R. for Asheville, &c., at Charlotte with A. & C. Air-Line for all points in the South and Southwest.

No. 52—Connects at Charlotte with A. & C. A.-L. for points South and Southwest; at Charlotte with C. C. & A. R. R. for all points South and Southwest.

N. W. N. C. RAILROAD.

GOING WEST.	No. 50, Daily.	No. 52, Daily, ex.Sun
Leave Greensboro	9 20 p m	8 30 a m
Arrive Kernersville	10 36 p m	9 41 a m
" Salem	11 20 p m	10 15 a m

GOING EAST.	No. 51, Daily, ex. Sun.	53, Daily.
Leave Salem	5 15 a m	6 00 p m
Arrive Kernersville	5 50 a m	6 40 p m
" Greensboro	7 00 a m	8 00 p m

State University Railroad.

GOING NORTH.	No. 1, Daily ex.Sun.
Leave Chapel Hill	7 30 a m
Arrive University	8 30 a m
Arrive Raleigh	10 15 a m

GOING SOUTH.	No. 2 Daily ex.Sun.
Leave Raleigh	3 30 p m
Arrive University	5 15 p m
Arrive Chapel Hill	6 15 p m

PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS

WITHOUT CHANGE,

On Train No 50—New York and Atlanta via Washington and Danville, and between Charlotte and Charleston.

On Train No. 52—Richmond and Charlotte and Washington and Charlotte via Danville.

☞ Through Tickets on sale at Greensboro, Raleigh, Goldsboro, Salisbury and Charlotte, and at all principal points South South-west. West North and East. For Emigrant rates to Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and the South-west, address

A. POPE,
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Handy Stationery.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

Blair's Beautiful Goods,

CONSISTING OF

New Scratch Books,
Octavo Note Pads,
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Letter Pads, Legal Pads,
Keystone Inks,
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FACTS AND COMMENTS.

An area of 93,000 acres has been planted with trees in Kansas under the new law relating to arboriculture. The cotton tree was largely planted on account of its rapid growth, and 6,000 acres were set with walnut trees. The expectation is that this will operate, in course of time, to relieve the climate of its extreme dryness.

Captain C. W. Williams, of the United States army, has invented an apparatus for establishing telegraphic communication between railway trains moving on the same line of road from any point and at any time. It is claimed that once perfected the system will prove an effectual preventive of collisions, and among railroad men as well as the people at large will be hailed as a great scientific triumph in the interest of human life and safety.

The census returns of manufactures in twenty cities give the following figures in regard to the employment of children in factories: Philadelphia, 14,350; New York, 8,928; Cincinnati, 5 024; Chicago, 4 799; Baltimore, 4,111; Brooklyn, 3,423; Boston, 1,228, Cleveland, 1,385; Detroit, 1,220; Newark, 2 586; Jersey City, 750; Pittsburg, 3,235; Providence, 1,510; Milwaukee, 965; San Francisco, 1,081; St. Louis, 2 942; Washington, 257; New Orleans, 552; Louisville, 1,025. This is a considerable army of infantry growing up in factories to be future citizens.

A report on agriculture in Italy by Secretary of Legation Beauclerk has lately been presented to the British parliament. Real agricultural progress has been made in some parts of the country, but a sad amount of misery exists among the rural laborers. The land is burdened with an overpowering taxation, and, while the main remedy talked of is education, the demands are for relief from moral and physical suffering. "Knowledge without means," says Mr. Beauclerk, "is of little use. When the great mass of land owners have hardly enough to live on, how can they lay out money in improvements? For small proprietors and renters it is impossible, while there are few large estates, and even these are gradually being split up by the abolition of entail and the constant subdivision of property consequent thereupon.

Leonard Henkle, of Rochester, who conceived the scheme of supplying electric light from Niagara Falls, has published a tabular statement of the rank, population, number and cost of public lights, and yearly cost of domestic lights, for the sixty-five principal cities of the country. New Orleans, with a census population of 216,000, has 3,622 gas lamps, which cost $63 943 20, and 1,574 kerosene lamps, costing $15,779.80—total, $79 723 per year. Cleveland, population 160,146, has 3,729 gas lamps, costing $71.084 05, and 1,265 kerosene lamps, costing $14,231 25—total, $85 315.31. Pittsburg, population 156 389, has 1,345 gas lamps, costing $22 865, and 2,200 kerosene lamps, costing $37,158—total, $60,083. Washington, D. C., population 147 293, has 4 250 gas lamps, costing $106 250 Buffalo, census population 155 134 has 5 253 gas lamps, costing $148,559 90. Electric lights have reduced the cost a very little.

Not many people attach much current interest to the Tonga islands, or think of them, save as having given a name to the perfume of snuff. Yet King George, monarch of the 150 islets and their 25,000 inhabitants, is second to none in royal dignity. He has a parliament, containing a treasury bench and an opposition, and in 1870, when the Franco-German war broke out, he issued a solemn proclamation of "strict neutrality." His son, David Unga, is equally ambitious, and aspires to nothing less than a marriage with some royal princess enrolled in the Almanach de Gotha. But royal sire and royal son together do not surpass in splendor one of their own subordinates, the governor of Varari, who sways delegated authority over some 2,000 persons. He lives in a gorgeous palace, has his table furnished with gold and silver plate, is attended by liveried retainers, and wears a resplendent court costume that cost $1,000.

Although almost an infant compared with the original States of the Union, California must be accorded the van as an industrial, money-making State. Beginning its career by gold mining, the development of silver-mining, which soon followed, proved almost as remunerative. Then wheat-raising became a most flourishing industry, and now we are told that the yield of the vineyards and orchards promises to become even more important than the cereal harvest. Nearly 10,000,000 gallons of wine are produced in the State annually. No trustworthy statistics can be obtained as to the total quantity of fruit grown, but the report says that 2,000,000 pounds of dried, 4,086,430 pounds of canned and over 7,000,000 pounds of green fruit came eastward by rail last year. These exports obtained very remunerative prices, the grapes, plums, pears, apricots and peaches being in especial request, and the California orange is also said to be coming into vogue. Only four or five years ago the price of grapes on the spot ranged from $8 to $9 per ton for ordinary sorts to $15 or $20 for the choice varieties. These prices have already doubled, and, as viniculture presents few difficulties in California, those engaged in it are reported to be making splendid profits. Unfortunately, the phylloxera has made its unwelcome appearance in several places, and the California farmers may possibly discover, therefore, that wheat-growing pays best, after all.

The census statistics relating to American fisheries are interesting reading. These figures show fisheries to have been worth in the value of products the very handsome sum of $45,000 000 in the year 1880. This was the price, moreover, that was paid to the producers simply. At wholesale prices the pecuniary return for the same products reached the neat little fortune of $90 000,000. The products included dried cod and pollock, smoked herring, halibut and mullet, pickled and spiced fish, salt mackerel, canned salmon, lobsters, clams, oysters, crabs, shrimps, cod and sardines. The consumption of these is constantly increasing abroad, and very profitable sale for them has been built up in England, France, and Germany. As yet it appears, however, the pickled fish of American waters are but seldom sent abroad, although great quantities of pickled fish are consumed in Europe. It is recorded that since the Berlin exhibition of 1880 American fish have become popular on the continent and agencies for their sale have been established in very many of the leading cities of Europe. Another fact of interest is that the boneless American codfish has been adopted as a standard article of food by many regiments of the German army. Proof of this growing popularity of our fish is afforded in the statistics of exports to Europe. In 1869 the exports of fish reached only $134 783, according to a local commercial journal. Last year there was shipped abroad $1,902,100 worth of fishery goods. Of this amount $403,629 was received from the exports of oysters to England alone.

THE FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Reseeding Grass Lands.

A correspondent of the *New Engla d Farmer* writes that "many old fields are of late years being reseeded by turning over after haying, harrowing down and having some fertilizer, either barnyard, compost or chemical, applied to their surface and worked in, and a liberal seeding of grass seed" And he might have added that many fields are reseeded by merely harrowing the stubble immediately after the hay has been taken off, doing the work very thoroughly with a sharp toothed harrow, and then sowing the seeds for grass, harrowing lightly to cover them and following with a roller to make all smooth. A top dressing of manure will help wonderfully. In this way the grass roots that are yet in the land are saved, as but a part will be destroyed in harrowing. Mr. Geddes mentions that this spring he has sown on a piece of land that was mown last year, but not satisfactorily seeded, clover and timothy, and harrowed the ground to cover this new seeding and help out the partial catch of the old.—*American Dairyman.*

Economy and Hog Management.

It is evident that a change must soon take place in the manner of keeping and feeding hogs in most parts of this country. In the New England and other Eastern States they were formerly fed on potatoes, apples and some corn and grain, and were kept in pens. In most of the Southern States they were allowed to range pretty much at will in forests and along the banks of streams, and subsisted during the summer on grass. In the fall they ate mast, which is quite abundant in most places, while on the approach of cold weather they were allowed to devour grain in the fields where it grew, and to harvest corn in the manner common to swine. In the Western States hogs were kept almost entirely on corn, which was in many places so cheap that it hardly paid to send it to market. Sometimes they ate the corn in the fields, as they do in the South, and in that way saved the trouble of harvesting. All admitted that it was a wasteful practice to allow hogs to go through fields of standing grain and corn, and to trample into the earth the portions they did not eat, but the low prices that then ruled justified the method. In few sections was the attempt made to keep hogs during the summer on green fodder, or to hasten their maturity by high feeding. In the South, where pork is the principal meat consumed, little or no attempt was made to improve the breed of hogs. In many places hogs were allowed to live until they were three or four years old, although they were no larger than animals half that age that were of improved breeds and were allowed all the fat-forming food they could consume. In truth but little attention was given to the matter of economy in swine-breeding and management.

Increased population and improved methods of transportation have given a higher value to the articles of food that hogs devoured than they ever had before. It is now necessary to practice economy in breeding, keeping and feeding hogs in order to make much money out of it. In the first place it is necessary to keep those breeds of hogs that will mature early, for the shorter time required to reach a given weight will result in a great saving of feed. Already much has been accomplished in improving swine in the matter of early maturity, but in many places there is still much to accomplish. Hogs are improved for less expense than other farm animals, as they breed very fast, and first class males are comparatively cheap. It is also necessary to give more attention to finding cheaper food for hogs. Admitting that it is necessary to employ corn and small grains for fattening, it should be the object of swine raisers to employ as little of these articles as possible, and to resort to other and cheaper kinds of food for keeping hogs during the greater portion of their lives. Since the advent of the Colorado beetle it has not been profitable to raise potatoes for feeding hogs. The labor of raising them has been too great, and their price has been higher than that of corn. There is, however, profit in raising artichokes, and their cultivation should be extended to every part of the country. Attention should also be given to raising sugar beets, carrots, squashes, pumpkins and sweet corn, to be fed with the stalks. All these materials are cheaply raised and promote the growth of the animals, if they are not productive of much fat. Most of them are also desirable articles to feed in connection with corn and small grains, as they furnish variety, keep up an appetite, and improve the general condition of the animals.

Many farmers seem to have forgotten that the hog is by nature a grazing animal. With a suitable pasture hogs may be kept in good condition on forage plants about as many months in a year as cattle can. Among the grasses orchard grass is best for hog pasture. Clover, however, is in most respects superior to any of the two grasses. It furnishes more fodder, and is more readily eaten. It is more likely to be affected by the drought, however, does not start as early in the spring and does not continue to supply food as late in the fall. An acre in red clover or orchard grass will support five medium-sized hogs during the time it furnishes good feed. A hog pasture should be well supplied with water and shade, and should contain some ground that is sufficiently high to be permanently dry even if the lower ground is quite moist. To provide against drought it is best to raise sweet corn or some other forage crop on land adjacent to the pasture. In case it is required it can be cut up and thrown over the fence. Recently some have favored keeping hogs in a large lot and raising all the green food for them on the outside. They say that much more satisfactory results are obtained by this method of feeding. They raise red clover, orchard grass and sweet corn on land adjoining the lot, cut some of it every day, and feed it to the hogs in the lot. They recommended having a large place in the lot elevated so as to be quite dry, and having it covered with gravel, tanbark or coal ashes. On this they would place the feed for the hogs during wet weather. To prevent any of it from being wasted they would pitch it into feeding troughs made similar to those used for sheep. A roof is made to cover a part of the high ground to afford protection against the rain and hot sun.—*Chicago Times.*

Farm and Garden Notes.

Brewery refuse is valuable for milch cows only when fresh, as it affects the quality of the milk when sour.

Permanent pastures should consist of mixed grasses in order to satisfy the desires and peculiarities of animals. A variety does much in the matter of promoting health and thrift.

A correspondent of the Utica *Herald*, who claims one cause of foot-rot in cows to be wet and mud, recommends as a preventive plenty of lime at the entrance to the milking stables.

A naturally moist soil, such as a drained swamp meadow with a mucky top soil, is the best land for pickles. Daily picking is desirable, as any that are left too long exhaust the vines.

See that your cattle and sheep and horses have plenty of salt to eat. No matter whether you like salt in your food or not, your stock will give you a vote of thanks for the little extra trouble and expense.

A French chemist reports that water made slightly salt, and to which, when boiling, bran in the proportion of one quart to every gallon has been added has been found in a series of experiments to increase the yield of milk twenty-five per cent., if given to the cows as their ordinary drink.

Every farmer who has to contend with stony land will thank us for saying that when the small stones are to be picked two men with dung forks will do more work and do it easier than four with their hands.

It has been observed that when liquid manures are too much diluted trees are injured thereby on account of being compelled, in seeking nourishment, to take up more water than is needed; but, on the other hand, too strong solutions cause a decay of the roots.

It has been well demonstrated that in the case of all live stock a clean and open condition of the skin is conducive to health and economical feeding, and no labor in the barns is more profitably expended than that which is employed in a thorough cleaning, not only of the horses but also of the cattle.

Lambs should be dipped as soon as weaned, not only in order to destroy all vermin which disturb and injure the growth of the lamb, but to prevent the fly striking them in hot weather. The ewes and early sheep are also commonly dipped after they have been shorn a few weeks, and some flock masters dip a second time in August or September.

The *Rural New Yorker* says: There is quite as much necessity for barn cleaning on the farm as for house cleaning, and if farmers were as punctilious about the renovation and purification about the outbuildings as farmerines are about dwellings, there would speedily be an improvement in the appearance of things; and of conveniences, too.

Breeders have noticed that a remarkable development of the tendency to lay on fat is usually accompanied by a delicacy of constitution, a diminished secretion of milk and a loss of fecundity. Very fat animals are not likely to be good breeders; in fact, the excessive production of fat is incompatible with a high development of the reproductive powers.

In arranging perches for fowls allow six inches for each bird. The perch should not be placed high when there is no space for the birds to fly down with a gradual swoop, as is natural to them when roosting in open places. Three feet from the ground in confined places is high enough, and it should be far enough from the back wall to keep the tail plumage clear.

A prominent fruit culturist in Scranton, Pa., uses the following as a remedy and preventive of pear blight: A pound of potash or concentrated lye, such as is used for making soap, is dissolved in twenty-five gallons of water and poured around the trees, a pailful at a time two or three times during the growing season. He claims it is thoroughly effective, not only as a preventive, but that it will check and stop the blight after it begins to show, the affected limbs of course being cut away.

A writer in the *Agricultural Gazette* of England says that milk from good cows, well fed and well housed, will contain over twelve per cent. of "solids." Milk from ordinary cows, poorly fed, will not contain more than eleven and a half per cent. of solids. Now it is the solids in the milk that produce our cheese and butter, and as the difference between eleven and a half and thirteen is about fourteen per cent., it follows that our yield of cheese and butter might be thus most materially increased.

The screw-worm produced by the common blow-fly, is in some places in wet seasons troublesome in the sheep-shearing season. In cutting off the tails of lambs and altering and marking, wherever there is a drop of blood in sight the keen-eyed blow-fly leaves eggs that soon change to the screw-worm; and the sheep will be sure to die, eaten up by worms, if not attended to. The true remedy in such cases is calomel. Work it among the worms and in all parts of the sore. Soon the place becomes salivated; after that the flies will not touch it, and the wound will heal rapidly.

Recipes.

POTATO PIE.—Boil or wash common or sweet potatoes and strain through a fine sieve; to each pint add one and a half pints of milk, a little melted butter, two eggs, salt, nutmeg to the taste; bake in one crust, like custard pie.

ICE CREAM.—Take three epints of sweet cream, a quart of new milk, a pint of powdered sugar, the whites of two eggs beaten light, a tablespoonful of vanilla; put in the freezer till thoroughly chilled through, and then freeze. This is easily made, and is very good.

TO MAKE SAUSAGES.—Take tender pieces of fresh pork, chop them very fine, with some of the leaf fat, in the proportion of three pounds of lean to one pound of fat. Season very highly with pepper and salt, and a small quantity of dried sage rubbed to a powder. Fry in cakes.

GINGER SNAPS.—One cup of lard, one cup of molasses, one cup of sugar, one teaspoonful of ginger, one teaspoonful of soda, dissolved in a little water. Boil the sugar, molasses and lard five minutes; let it cool, then add the other ingredients, and flour to make stiff; bake in a quick oven and keep in a dry, open place.

TOMATO CATSUP.—Skin one peck of ripe tomatoes; put into a kettle and boil them, then strain through a sieve. Return to the kettle, take off the scum that rises, then add one teacup of brown sugar, one-third of a teacupful of salt, a dessertspoonful of cloves, the same of cayenne pepper, and cook till quite thick, then add one and and one-half pints of vinegar. Keep well stirred toward the last.

CHEESE FRITTERS.—Put about a pint of water into a saucepan with a piece of butter the size of an egg, the least bit of cayenne and plenty of black pepper. When the water boils throw gradually into it sufficient flour to form a thick paste; then take it off the fire and work into it about one-quarter of a pound of ground cheese, and then the yolks of three or four eggs and the whites of two beaten up to a froth. Let the paste rest for a couple of hours, and proceed to fry by dropping pieces of it the size of a walnut into plenty of hot lard. Serve sprinkled with very fine salt.

Fancy Facts and Figures.

Shampooing introduced by Babarossa, 1222.

Quail on toast first served in 65.

Free lunches introduced by Joseph into Egypt, B. C. 400.

Bricks first worn in the hat by Noah, B. C. 2,000.

Bicycle first used by Ixion, 201.

Weather prophecies invented by Annanias, B. C 300.

Aprons first worn by Eve, 1.

Circulation first discovered by Harvey, 1540. Lied about by editors ever since.

First great moral show, started by Noah, B. C. 500.—*Boston Bulletin.*

A wonderful spring which exists in Coffee county, Ala., is a cure for all diseases of the skin, and fine white sand sent up by the bubbling waters is said to cure the worst cases of dyspepsia

LADIES' DEPARTMENT

Garibaldi's Mother.

The chamber in which were laid out the remains of Garibaldi was filled with flowers, but otherwise presented an appearance of great simplicity. His body rested on a narrow iron bed, with the head propped up with pillows, and faced a window that looked seaward. There was about the face an expression of calmness, but the hands were those of a mere skeleton. On the wall above his head hung a portrait of his mother, an aged woman wrapped in a crimson shawl, with a countenance at once sweet and noble. Garibaldi's veneration for her was something out of the common. He felt remorse at having been a source of anxiety to her in his adventurous life, and believed that her prayers had saved him from ill-consequences following his temerity on the field of battle and in storms at sea. He ascribed his own tenderness for those who were in trouble and oppressed to her example.

Woman in the Saddle.

The lady should so sit upon the horse that her weight will fall perpendicularly to the back of the horse; her face directly to the front, her shoulders drawn back, and her elbows held to her sides. She will permit her body, from the hips upward, to bend with the motions of the horse, in order that she may preserve her balance. The reins are to be held in the manner prescribed for men, the hand in front of the body, and in a line with the elbow. The whip is to be carried in the right hand, with the point toward the ground. The horse should never be struck with the whip upon the head, neck or shoulder. To apply the whip upon those parts will teach him to swerve, and render him nervous at the emotions of the rider. In a lady's hand the whip simply takes the place of a spur for the right side. The horns of the saddle, the superfluous one at the right being dispensed with, should be of such length and curvatures as will suit the rider. The right leg will hold the upright horn close in the bend in the knee, by such a pressure as the action of the horse or other circumstances will dictate. The left foot will be thrust into the stirrup to the ball of the foot, and the heel will, as a rule, be carried down; but when the heel is elevated the upper part of the left knee should find support in the side horn, and for that end the stirrup-leather will be given such a length as will permit this. By the grasp given by the elevation of the left knee from the stirrup and the embrace upon the upright horn by the right leg the rider will have as strong a seat as her strength can afford, and with a proper balance she will not be likely to find a horse that will unseat her.

Fashion Notes.

American pongees are much worn.

Alpacas and mohairs are looking up.

Gold brocade will again be in vogue.

Jerseys have returned to popular favor.

New evening taffeta silks show chine effects.

Æsthetic styles seem to be gaining ground.

Velvet is used for trimming taffeta silk dresses.

Strawberry is the newest shade of æsthetic red.

Now are the days for wearing mitts instead of gloves.

Embroidered crepe is among the novelties for mourning dress.

Pink cambric dresses trimmed with lace are very fashionable.

New French capote bonnets are covered with white elder blossoms.

A new and very handsome shade of cardinal is much used for children's dresses.

Checked taffeta silks, in delicate tones of gray, blue and purple, are much worn.

Several colors producing the effect of a mixture appear in many of the summer taffetas.

Clusters of large strawberries on a cream ground is one of the latest designs for painted muslin.

Tailor cut jackets either like or unlike the skirt are the most frequent corsages of walking suits.

Incoming fabrics for fall wear are enriched with delicate metallic threads, forming mixtures, dots and stars.

Linings for the handsomest silk and chenille mantles are of satin, in old gold, pale blue and terra cotta shades.

Turkish stuffs of gauzy texture looking as faded as possible are cut into bits to aid in decorating fashionable bonnets.

Cream white and gray floelle lace combinations appear to be the favorites for neck lingerie and also for dress trimmings.

It is at the most fashionable seaside resorts that the gayest dresses of veiling, silk, velvet and embroidered and brocaded stuffs are seen.

A large proportion of the ball dresses seen at Saratoga this summer are of tulle or some soft gauzy stuff with chenille dots on the surface.

The costliest costumes are invariably combinations of two or more materials, with lace, embroidery and other trimmings thrown in ad libitum.

Almond-tinted cashmere, adorned with embroideries of red carnations and ox-eyed daisies, forms one of a number of elegant French tea gowns just imported.

Large square neckerchiefs of fine silk muslin, wrought in delicate sprays of apple and hawthorn blossoms, small blush roses or trailing vines of honeysuckle blossoms, are worn over sprigged or white muslin dresses with charming effect.

Bridal dresses are again being made of white gros-grain and repped silk. They are elaborately trimmed with elegant white silk embroidery and lace, and the regulation orange blossom is now mingled with white roses, geraniums and lilies.

A Wealthy Sexton.

Probably the wealthiest sexton in the world is the one who, every Sunday, ushers to their seats the congregation of St. James' chapel, Elberon, N. J. He is a rather short, stout man, with a round, full face, beaming with contentment and benevolence. He lives near by in a $70,000 cottage, has a bank account of several millions, and is known to the world as G. W. Childs, proprietor of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. Never, it is said, has his obliging courtesy to strangers failed, except on a single occasion. A fussy old lady wanted a front seat, and he gave her one, close to the chancel rail. Then she wanted a prayer-book, and he hunted up one for her. "Will you please hand me that fan?" was her next request, pointing to one in an adjoining pew, and the accommodating usher complied. "Now, won't you move that footstool for me?" But, with patience exhausted, Mr. Childs was half-way down the aisle, attending to the wants of some less exacting visitors.

Pennsylvania and New York are the only two States containing over 1,000,000 voters. Minnesota and Wisconsin have more foreigners than natives aged over twenty-one years. New York has forty per cent. of foreigners and Pennsylvania twenty-five.

A Mongolian Millionaire.

A correspondent writing from Evanston, U. T., says: Ah Say is a specimen, and a good one, of what a Chinaman can accomplish in this country, where prudence, ability and thrift are supplemented by a fair education.

Ah Say is no mandarin of three, or even one button, in his native land. He is self made, and has no reason to be ashamed of his handiwork. When first he gazed on the land of gold (and Jim Kearney) from the decks of an emigrant ship, Ah Say had as little worldly wealth and knowledge of the ways and wiles of the "Melican man" as any of his pauper compatriots. He began life in the usual humble avocations which supply the wherewithal to keep the domestic chopsticks going. He had a faculty of shrewd observation, though, which soon taught him that if he could apply his really comprehensive intellect to the solution of the questions in American life, and deduce a correct result from them in an American way, that his Chinese industry and economy would give him a start in life which his natural ability would successfully improve. Ah Say made a Napoleonic stroke—he Americanized himself instead of surrounding himself with a Chinese atmosphere in an American climate as is the fashion of the greater number of his conservative and, ergo, stupid countrymen.

The opportunity came in the shape of the Union Pacific railroad. That company had need to employ thousands of coolie laborers in its construction. The management felt that it would be of infinite advantage to both parties to have in personal control of this large body of men some one man who was of their race, language and religion, and yet who was sufficiently enlightened, educated and liberal to act in concert with the interests and other officers of the road. Where was such a rare combination to be found? I am no firm believer in the "mute, inglorious Milton theory," and have noted that a place is always vacant for practical genius to earn its bread and meat. Ah Say's light was under no bushel. He was chosen as superintendent at a yearly salary of $12,000 per annum. His star is at its zenith, and this American Chinaman can safely draw his check for something over $250,000. He is not wholly American in domestic life. His house, a neat, substantial and unpretentious place, is American enough outside, but when one enters into the atrium he literally encounters the Lares et Penates of a thorough Chinaman.

Entering the door you are struck with what, in my ignorance, I supposed was a tolerable specimen of Chinese statuary placed upon a kind of prie-dien, or small altar, I hardly know which. This was, however, the Joss or domestic god of the proprietor. The furniture was by no means a disagreeable mixture of American and Chinese work, and was simple, but elegant in material and finish. Here Ah Say received us pleasantly and in fair English, rising as he did so from his desk, at which he had been working with his secretary, an American. Foi Mao, his wife, sat a little distance off in a rocking chair, singing a Chinese lullaby to one of her children. It was a pretty picture of domestic enjoyment.

The walls were covered with some few indifferent works in oil and a number of genuine Chinese chefs d'œuvers, and what was very singular, a vast number of little stripes of tinted paper, which I was informed served the admiral purpose of being a journal of notable events of each passing day. The death of a relative, a domestic or public incident of more than usual importance, was written on one of these scraps and placed chronologically on the wall, making it one vast scrap book.

Ah Say, in person, is of medium stature, pleasant countenance and one indicative of real native energy and force: he is of middle age and a deliberate and unimpassioned talker.—*Kansas City Times.*

HEALTH HINTS.

A physician reports musk to be the only efficacious remedy for whooping cough he has ever tried.

It is well known that cholera infantum and analogous ailments cause the death of the great majority of children. This disease, if it may be so called, may, in nearly every case, be traced to food and drink and the manner of giving them. The majority of infants who die during the summer months have been fed by the bottle, the milk in which is frequently in part or wholly sour.

Pure and good milk is a necessity in almost every family. It may come into the house in a wholesome condition, yet there is ever the danger that it will become tainted with the sewer gas from closets, or even with the dust carried by drafts through sleeping or living rooms. There can be no doubt that while milk is one of the best and most palatable of foods in the summer, it must be carefully guarded from the farm to the table or it will prove a potent vehicle of disease.

Not a day should be allowed to pass without exercise by which—at least three times each day—every air-cell of the lungs has been filled to its utmost capacity. Once, at least each day, this should be done by active exertion, such as a sharp, but not distressing, run, increasing gradually until two or three hundred yards are covered at full speed, or from half a mile to a mile at a steady swing. But any run long enough to set the lung bellows actively at work will suffice for this purpose.

Arabi Bey.

Arabi Pasha, or Ourabi-Bey, as the Arabs call him, is the son of a prominent personage in the province of Charkirch, in Lower Egypt, and is about forty-five years old. He received an excellent education in a military school. He early imbibed progressive ideas, which he has never failed to propagate among his countrymen. After leaving the military school he entered the army and remained for some time in the ranks. Although Ismail Pasha patronized him he did not advance above the rank of major under that ruler. On three different occasions he endeavored to obtain the rank of bey or colonel, but Ismail replied to the person advocating his cause: "If I create him a colonel, he will create a revolt in the regiment under his command in less than six months." The truth of Ismail's words was soon made apparent to his son and successor, Tewfik, who shortly after his accession gazetted Arabi a colonel. Prior to the 2d of February, 1881, the date of the military troubles which resulted in the present conflict, he commanded the Fourth regiment of the infantry guard. That Arabi is a man of great determination is evinced by what he has accomplished ever since the beginning of the year. Then he was considered to be the most important factor in Egypt, but not even his warmest partisans would have prophesied that in a few months he would venture to defy openly the whole of Europe and carry on his work of disorganization under the very guns of a hostile fleet, especially dispatched for the purpose of overawing him. Not a little of his power is due to his oratorical ability. He is a scholar and is learned in the arts of war. He is loved by his soldiers as a bold and fearless leader, and has the good will of the Moslem priesthood, which accounts for the sultan's hesitancy to take active measures against him, even if he be inclined so to do.

Rewarding a Brave Fireman.

Fireman Michael Commerford, of the New York fire department, was presented—at a fireman's parade and in presence of thousands of spectators in Union square—with the Bennett medal for courage displayed in discharge of his duty. The story of his brave deed is told as follows in the presentation speech, made by Charles A Dana:

"Michael Commerford: This great throng of citizens and this assemblage of the fire department are gathered here in recognition of a certain public service rendered by you on the fourth day of January last. To you it is not necessary to recall the nature of that service, but it is suitable that this audience should be told what it was. On that day the tenement house standing in the rear of No. 35 Madison street was on fire, and in one of its upper rooms were three children of Margaret Egan. The room was filled with smoke, so that it was impossible to see and almost impossible to breathe in it. An attempt was made by one of your comrades to save these children, but the gallant fireman who undertook this effort was driven back by the stifling smoke and the insupportable heat. Then a ladder was procured and placed across over the alley which separated the house from the nearest building, so that one end was in the room and the other end in the building opposite. This ladder was not strong enough to bear much weight, but by lying down upon it you were able to crawl along until your head and shoulders were in the fated room. Stretching yourself out from this ladder, and extending forth your hands in the darkness, you first found William Egan, a boy of six years, already insensible, and passed him out over the ladder, so that he was recovered and brought away in safety. Then, venturing in again, you were enabled to lay hold of John Egan, a boy of three years, likewise insensible, whom you also rescued. For this heroic and humane deed I am directed to present to you this medal. It is a most beautiful and honorable token, and you and your friends may well be proud of it. It shows that at a critical moment, when the highest courage was called for—the courage to risk your own life for the sake of others—you performed that supreme duty with coolness, perseverance and success. It is a great thing when a man possesses the moral energy and the power to seize upon such an opportunity. It is a great thing, not merely for the hero himself, but for his friends, for the community, for the whole people who can gather inspiration and support from such actions.

"It is proper to say here that I take a peculiar pleasure in being for this purpose the organ of the authorities who confer this medal upon you. It is derived from a foundation of the late Mr. James Gordon Bennett, one of the most remarkable and original journalists who have appeared in recent times. He was a man who, amid every temptation and every difficulty, knew above all things else how to maintain those precious treasures of the mind, entire independence of opinion and entire freedom of utterance. It adds to the value of this medal that it thus in some sort represents those great qualities.

"You are the seventeenth member of the fire department to whom Mr. Bennett's medal has been given. I congratulate you, Michael Commerford, upon the addition of your name to a list so noble and so certain to be long preserved in the memory of men; and I am sure that, whenever the occasion arises, there will always be found among the firemen of New York men of heroism and of devotion who will emulate the lofty and affecting example set by you and by the other possessors of the Bennett medal."

When the speaker, who was interrupted several times by applause, concluded the address, he presented the badge to Commerford, who nervously pinned it over his left breast, bowed and, amid prolonged cheering, made his way back to the ranks to become simply one brave man among many.

Language Cannot Describe It.

Mr. Robert Gould, bookkeeper for Walker & Maxey, who are lumber dealers, recently said to our representative: "About one year ago I was taken with the genuine sciatica. I employed the best physicians, but they could only relieve me for the moment. Finally I used St. Jacobs Oil and it effected a complete cure."—Kennebec Reporter, Gardiner Me.

The greatest length of Lake Erie is 250 miles; its greatest breadth is 80 miles: its depth is 84 mean feet; elevation, 261 feet; area, 6,000 square miles.

Mr. Gail B. Johnson, business manager of the Houston (Texas) Post, has used St. Jacobs Oil with the greatest benefit for rheumatism, says the Galveston (Texas) News.

Mississippi has 427,689 children between the ages of six and twenty years. There are 75,187 more blacks than whites.

Advice to Consumptives.

On the appearance of the first symptoms—as general debility, loss of appetite, pallor, chilly sensations, followed by night-sweats and cough—prompt measures for relief should be taken. Consumption is scrofulous disease of the lungs—therefore use the great anti-scrofula or blood-purifier and strength-restorer—Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Superior to cod liver oil as a nutritive, and unsurpassed as a pectoral. For weak lungs, spitting of blood and kindred affections it has no equal. Sold by druggists the world over. For Dr. Pierce's pamphlet on Consumption send two stamps to WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

A COLORED man living in Giles county, Tenn., is the father of fifty-four children, forty-nine of whom are living.

Cancers and Other Tumors

are treated with unusual success by World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y. Send stamp for pamphlet.

THE practice of going to Europe to travel and rest costs the United States about $125,000,000 annually.

Fits, Fits, Fits,

successfully treated by World's Dispensary Medical Association. Address, with stamp for pamphlet, Buffalo, N. Y.

A ROSEBUSH over 1,000 years old is still thriving in the cathedral at Hildesheim.

"Entirely Disappeared."
77 GEORGE STREET,
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 5, 1881.
H. H. WARNER & Co.: *Sirs*—A severe attack of kidney difficulty entirely disappeared after using your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.
JOHN B. INSLEE.

THERE are few towns or large villages in China which have not their insurance offices.

MENSMAN'S PEPTONIZED BEEF TONIC, the only preparation of beef containing its *entire nutritious properties*. It contains blood-making, force generating and life-sustaining properties; invaluable for indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility; also, in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York. Sold by druggists.

25 Cents Will Buy

a Treatise upon the Horse and his Diseases. Book of 100 pages. Valuable to every owner of horses. Postage stamps taken. Sent postpaid by New York Newspaper Union, 150 Worth Street, New York.

Thousands of bottles of Carboline, a deodorized extract of petroleum, have been sold; from all over comes one universal cry, "Carboline is the best hair restorer ever used." Sold by all druggists.

The new circular of the Cayuga Lake Military Academy, Aurora, N. Y., is a handsome book of 40 pages, full of information. Maj. W. A. Flint is Principal, Henry Morgan, Esq., President.

Flies and Bugs.

Flies, roaches, ants, bedbugs, rats, mice, gophers, chipmunks cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c.

Teachers wanted. Address with stamp for "application-form," Teachers' Agency, Cincinnati, O.

The Science of Life, or Self-Preservation, a medical work for every man—young, middle-aged or old. 125 invaluable prescriptions.

Sixteen thousand men are now employed in railroad construction in Florida. Eighty thousand people have settled in the State in the past ten years.

25 Cents will Buy a Treatise upon the Horse and his Diseases. Book of 100 pages. Valuable to every owner of horses. Postage stamps taken. Sent postpaid by NEW YORK NEWSPAPER UNION, 150 Worth Street, New York.

ALLEN'S BRAIN FOOD!—Most reliable tonic for the Brain and Generative Organs. It positively cures Nervous Debility and restores lost vitale powers. Sold by druggists. $1; 6 for $5. Free by mail on receipt of price. JOHN D. ALLEN, Chemist, 315 First Avenue, New York.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
Beef Cattle—Good to Prime, l w	9	@	12½
Calves—Com'n to Prime Veals.	6	@	8½
Sheep	4½	@	6½
Lambs	5½	@	6½
Hogs—Live	8¼	@	8½
Dressed, city	1 ¼	@	10¾
Flour—Ex. State, good to fancy	5 50	@	8 00
Western, good to choice	5 80	@	9 50
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 19½	@	1 23½
No. 1 White	1 21	@	1 25¾
Rye—State	81	@	82
Barley—Two-rowed State	1 07	@	1 12½
Corn—Ungraded Western Mixed	81	@	83
Yellow Southern	92	@	92
Oats—White State	85	@	88
Mixed Western	58	@	63
Hay—Prime Timothy	70	@	95
Straw—No. 1, Rye	60	@	65
Hops—State, 1881, choice	30	@	38
Pork—Mess, new, for export	22 25	@	22 25
Lard—City Steam	12 37½	@	12 50
Refined	13 0	@	13 0
Petroleum—Crude	6½	@	6½
Refined	7½	@	7½
Butter—State Creamery, fine	24	@	26½
Dairy	18	@	20
Western Im. Creamery	20	@	23
Factory	15	@	18
Cheese—State Factory	6	@	11¾
Skims	2	@	6
Western	7	@	10½
Eggs—State and Penn	23	@	23½
Potatoes—L. I., bbl	3 75	@	4 25
BUFFALO.			
Steers—Good to choice	6 75	@	7 50
Lambs—Western	5 35	@	5 75
Sheep—Western	5 00	@	5 25
Hogs, Good to Choice Yorkers	8 20	@	8 35
Flour—City Ground N. Process	8 25	@	9 00
Wheat—No. 1, Hard Duluth	1 50	@	1 50
Corn—No. 2 Mixed	83¼	@	83½
Oats—No. 2 Mix. West	60	@	62
Barley—Two-rowed State	90	@	90
BOSTON.			
Beef—Extra plate and family	18 00	@	20 00
Hogs—Live	8¾	@	9¾
Hogs—City Dressed	10¾	@	10¾
Pork—Extra Prime per bbl	18 50	@	19 00
Flour—Spring Wheat Patents	8 50	@	9 50
Corn—High Mixed	94	@	95
Oats—Extra White	71	@	73
Rye—State	90	@	92
Wool—Washed Combs & Delaine	46	@	48
Unwashed " "	28	@	30
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.			
Beef—Extra quality	8	@	9 25
Sheep—Live weight	4	@	6
Lambs	5¾	@	7¾
Hogs, Northern, d. w	10¾	@	10¾
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. Ex. Family, good	5 37½	@	5 37½
Wheat—No. 2 Red